

Bucks
County

PANORAMA

January 1976

75¢



THE FRIES REBELLION • BEEKEEPING • WAGONS HO!
A BUCKS COUNTY PATRIOT
CONTEST RECEPTION PHOTOS • PRIZE-WINNING POEM

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one of the
first
nice things to
happen when
you're
new
in town.

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FROM UNPACKING
AND CALL US.
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Bucks County PANORAMA

The Magazine of Bucks County

ESTABLISHED 1959

Volume XVIII

January, 1976

Number 1

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ON THE COVER: Artist Larry Snyder's design heralds the Bicentennial year for PANORAMA by imaginative use of local and historic features everyone will recognize.

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PANORAMA'S People

R. J. DELNICKI, second prize winner for poetry in PANORAMA'S Bicentennial Contest for Artists and Writers, has never been published previously. He lives in Southampton.

FREDERIC R. HARTZ, currently librarian at Emmaus High School in the East Penn School District, was formerly assistant professor and chairman of the Department of Library Science at Trenton State College. He has held visiting professorships at colleges in Tennessee and Michigan, and has contributed more than 30 papers to various journals and books. Most recently he has been engaged in preparing a book for the H. W. Wilson Company of New York. He lives in Pennsburg, Pa.

KARIN HONIG, illustrator for "Roads," received her B.F.A. from Syracuse University, and also attended Carnegie-Mellon University. She has done free-lance work for the American Baptist Foundation, Approach 13-30's Nutshell Magazine, various publications in Israel, and was graphic designer and illustrator for "Concept," Product Promotion, Ltd. in Tel Aviv, Israel. She now lives in Doylestown. ■





Off the Top of my Head

First, let me say that we at PANORAMA offer our sincere condolences to our long-time advertiser John Walsh and his associates in the loss by fire of their popular restaurant, River's Edge, in Lambertville, N.J. They plan to rebuild, beginning with the central portion, and hope to re-open by spring, a plan that will surely reassure their large following of devoted customers.

This issue brings to PANORAMA a fascinating article by Frederic R. Hartz on the Fries Rebellion. Our readers will be interested to know that the Sellersville Historical and Achievement Authority, along with other organizations, will dedicate a monument and plaque to John Fries, at the

site of the Continental Army encampment for the capture of the rebel leader, on May 22, 1976 following a Memorial Day Parade.

Also on hand is the first of a six-part series by historian Terry A. McNealy on Bucks County Patriots which will be appearing in PANORAMA throughout this Bicentennial year.

Beekeeping, a skilled occupation which dates back to early Colonial days, is one that more and more area residents are taking up. Betty-Jeanne Korson gives us an in-depth look at this unique activity.

Also for your reading pleasure: an introduction to the newest orchestra in Bucks County, the Youth Orchestra

conducted by Dr. Matteo Giammario, which is providing an important performing opportunity for trained musicians of junior high school age . . . a report on the exciting Wagon Train Pilgrimage to Pennsylvania . . . candid shots of our Bicentennial Contest Reception . . . and the second prize poem from that contest.

At the Reception, we announced a new contest for book-length manuscripts; full details and entry blank are on page 7. If you've ever had an idea for a book with local appeal, or have one sitting around gathering dust because you couldn't find a publisher, this is your chance! Deadline for entries is December 31, 1976, so start writing!

Meantime, a Happy Bicentennial Year to all!

Cordially,

Gerry Wallerstein

Gerry Wallerstein
Editor & Publisher



"Visit the Friendly
Stores at
Cross Keys"

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Speaking Out

By Gerry Wallerstein



In this, our first issue of the Bicentennial year, PANORAMA begins the first of many fascinating excursions into our country's history, and we would like to express our philosophy with regard to such material.

Too often in the past, American heroes and events were cast in a heroic mold, remote and unattainable, only to fall from grace and lose their luster or credibility. It is our belief that portraying events and characters in their true light, based on expert documented research and/or eyewitness accounts of the period, can enlighten and inspire us far more. For after all, it is when we acknowledge that America's greatness is derived from people whose ideals and efforts transcended their human frailties and vices, that we are in a position to re-create the magnificent deeds of our past.

Therefore, in historical material presented in PANORAMA we will make no attempt to idealize language, events or actions; it is our aim to present them truthfully, so that all Americans can appreciate the courage, liveliness, wit, strength and plain language of those who passed into history, rather than a gallery of cardboard figures who bear no resemblance to their flesh-and-blood models.

Our country was founded on plain speaking; we at PANORAMA can do no less in presenting its history. ■

Bucks County PANORAMA

ANNOUNCES A NEW WRITING CONTEST FOR A BOOK-LENGTH MANUSCRIPT (Not to exceed 50,000 words)

ON ANY THEME RELEVANT
TO THE DELAWARE VALLEY

CONTEST DEADLINE: December 31, 1976

\$250. CASH AWARD, PLUS STANDARD
CONTRACT FOR PUBLICATION DURING
1977, TO THE WINNING ENTRY.

SELECTION OF THE WINNER WILL BE
MADE BY THE EDITOR AND STAFF OF
PANORAMA. NO AWARD WILL BE MADE
IF ENTRIES ARE ADJUDGED OF INSUFFI-
CIENT QUALITY.

CONTEST RULES:

1. All entries must be original works, and must not have appeared previously, either in whole or in part, in any other publication.
2. Contestants may be amateur or professional writers, but must officially reside within a 50-mile radius of Doylestown, Pa.
3. An official entry blank must accompany each contestant's entry.
4. The theme must be relevant to the Delaware Valley, but can be either fiction or non-fiction.
5. Only one work may be submitted by each contestant.
6. The manuscript must be typed legibly, double-spaced, on 8½ x 11" bond typewriter paper. No staples or binding of any kind should be used, and the entry must be boxed in a strong container suitable for mailing.
7. Each manuscript must be accompanied by sufficient postage to cover return mailing via parcel post; no manuscript will be returned unless proper postage is provided.
8. Each contestant is strongly advised to keep a carbon copy of his or her entry, and to record the date of mailing. PANORAMA assumes no responsibility for loss in the mails or any other catastrophe.
9. The official entry blank, shown below, will appear in all issues of PANORAMA during 1976, or may be obtained by writing the magazine at 33 West Court Street, Doylestown, Pa. 18901.
10. Full-time employees of PANORAMA are ineligible for the contest.
11. Any contestant whose manuscript does not comply with the rules of the contest will automatically be disqualified.

OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK

BUCKS COUNTY PANORAMA BOOK CONTEST

Deadline: December 31, 1976

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

TITLE OF WORK SUBMITTED _____

FICTION _____ NON-FICTION _____ NO. OF WORDS _____

THEME _____ NO. OF PAGES _____

I hereby certify that my entry is an original work, of my own creation; that it has not previously been published in any form; and that I am eligible for this contest.

Signature _____

Panorama's Pantry

Edited by Aimee Koch

TO: OCCUPANT

At some time or other, everyone has received some sort of advertising through the mail for a product or service which doesn't particularly grab our interest. For instance, maybe you're a photography buff and you get bundles on stamp collecting and health foods besides your photography journals. If you'd like to eliminate the stamps and health foods but don't know who to contact — read on.

Direct Mail/Marketing Association, Inc. will provide you with a Mail Preference name-removal form upon request. After the form is completed and returned, DMMA will make the information available to direct mail marketers who will then in turn remove your name from their lists in those categories. This does them a service as well. It enables advertisers to send mail more discriminately, eliminating wasted messages.

This Mail Preference Service will not eliminate all mail advertising you may receive because many direct mail users do not participate in Mail Preference Service. But a substantial amount of your mail advertising can be reduced.

It also works in the other direction. If you would like to receive more photography information or advertising on some other subject, you can request a Mail Preference Service add-on form. After the form is completed and returned to DMMA, the information is made available to the appropriate direct mail advertisers and that specific information will be sent to you.

The all-important address for these and other direct mail/marketing services is Direct Mail/Marketing Association, Inc., 6 East 43rd St., New York, New York 10017. At least it's a start!

TAKE A WALK

Do you know where you can stroll along and see 56 homes, buildings and offices of historical and architectural importance, all mapped out for you and ready to go? We do!

The Committee on History and Arts, the Central Bucks Chamber of Commerce and the Bucks County Historical Society are sponsoring the Historical and Architectural Walking Tour of Doylestown. Included on the tour are the James-Lorah House, the Melinda Cox Library, the Prison and the Old Green Tree Tavern, just to name a few.

A brochure and map are available through any of the above mentioned offices. So some afternoon, get out, stir up your blood and take a good look at what's around you.



PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW

Before anyone could set up businesses and communities upon arrival in the new world, basic needs had to be provided for. Knowing how to get the most out of the earth to supply food, clothing and shelter was the basis for survival. There had to be a little farmer in every gentleman, blacksmith, carpenter, jeweler, surgeon and tobacco pipe maker who ever set foot on American soil.

In this year of historical importance, the farmers of yesterday and today are to be given special recognition. For without them, this nation would have had nothing on which to develop and make its significant achievements.

The Pennsylvania Farm Show is this month and it will be celebrating its 60th year, but its origin goes back to the early days of this country. Under the guidance of William Penn, fairs for the sale of wares and produce were established early in colonial days. The first Philadelphia fair was held in 1686 and oddly enough, encouraged the sale of manufactured rather than agricultural products.

The tradition of the Farm Show can be traced more directly to a later idea of holding farm exhibitions for an educational rather than commercial purpose. By 1823 legislation was passed incorporating the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society and the first state fair was held in October of that year in Paoli, Chester County.

Until the early 1900's, the State Fair shifted from city to city in hopes of generating interest in agricultural developments. After 1917, the Farm Show was to stay in Harrisburg and include displays of farm products and implements from dairy products and vegetables to grains and wool!

Not only have they fed us for more than two centuries, but they want to show us how they do it with the most modern and efficient methods in the world. If you remember no other group this year, support our nation's farmers. Visit the Farm Show January 5 through 9, Cameron and Maclay Streets in Harrisburg. Make a farmer happy!

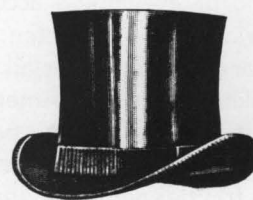
IS GOVERNMENT YOUR GOAL?

All twelfth grade students who plan a career in government service are invited to compete for two scholarships valued at \$2,000 each. The scholarships will be given by the Washington Crossing Foundation in recognition of the dedicated service of Ann Hawkes Hutton.

Participating students should write a letter of not more than 200 words stating why they plan a career in the field of government service. A letter of recommendation from the student's principal or guidance counselor should accompany the entry letter. Letters of application must be postmarked no later than February 23, 1976 and received no later than March 1, 1976.

A grant of \$500 will be presented to each winner in ceremonies on April 24, 1976. The grants will be renewable for three additional years if the students maintain suitable scholastic records and continue government-oriented objectives. In addition, winners will tour Philadelphia, Washington Crossing and Valley Forge.

Guidelines may be obtained through high school offices or by writing to Eugene C. Fish, Esq., President, Washington Crossing Foundation, P.O. Box 1976, Washington Crossing, Pa. 18977.



HATS OFF TO INDUSTRY

In keeping a monthly theme during the Bicentennial year, January has been declared "Industry Month" by the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission. It is dedicated to New Jersey's national leadership role in industrial and business development and international trade.

Plants and businesses are urged to invite the public for open houses and tours. The State Department of Agriculture will generate programs on the agriculture of the "Garden State." Port tours will be scheduled by Port Newark-Elizabeth. Special emphasis will be on Paterson's historic industrial section as the "Cradle of American Industry." Explore New Jersey's industrial areas during 1976!

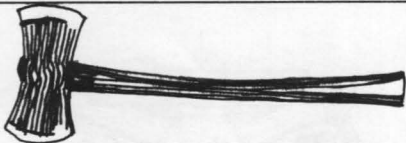


CLASSES CASE THE COURTHOUSE

The Bucks County Bar Association is sponsoring three different types of tours of the County Courthouse for area Junior and Senior High School students. A trial tour, a visit to courthouse offices or a combination of both are available to courthouse offices or a combination of both are available to groups of 40 students each. During trial tours, students attend a session of an actual courtroom procedure!

Both morning and afternoon tours are offered Tuesdays and Thursdays throughout the school year. Members of the Bar Association lead the tours and whenever possible, a lawyer who lives in the area of the school involved is assigned to that tour.

Reservations for all tours should be made by classroom teachers four weeks in advance through Harry E. Noblit, Assistant Executive Director, Bucks County Public Schools, Intermediate Unit 22. At that time the exact type of tour wanted should be indicated to facilitate scheduling. Operating for more than 15 years, this tour project has been a valuable experience for students of all ages and is vital for an understanding of how government works. ■



FACTS FOR FIREWOOD

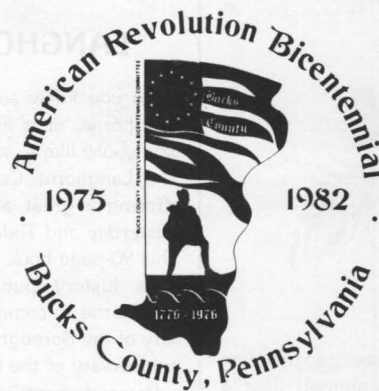
Many people think any kind of wood will burn well, but it doesn't work that way, according to the County Extension Service. Some species of wood do make more heat and burn better than others.

Here are some guidelines about the heating and burning values of the different species of wood. Some homeowners and farmers may have trees that need to be pruned and others that should be removed. Cutting them for firewood may be a good idea in many situations.

Species rated as best for fireplace burning are: white oak, apple, black birch, hickory and black locust. Rated good are: white ash, beech, black cherry, red oak, elm, maple and black walnut. Fair are: white birch, sycamore, yellow poplar, yellow and red pine. Some species rated as poor for fireplace burning are: aspen, basswood, willow, white pine and spruce.

Remember these ratings are for heating and burning values only. They can't be applied to ratings for other purposes.

For good burning qualities, all wood should be dried at least one year. Green wood must be kept burning with kindling or mixed with other thoroughly dried wood. Happy heating! ■



BUCKS BICENTENNIAL NEWS

Just because history was written yesterday doesn't mean you have to be old to appreciate its lessons. In an attempt to involve the younger group of County residents, the Bucks County Bicentennial Committee has voted its approval of establishment of the Bucks County Youth Commission in support of the Pennsylvania Bicentennial theme of "Youth Today for America's Tomorrow."

Appointment of 200 high school students as members of the Commission will provide Bicentennially oriented volunteer services to historical societies, tourist bureaus, Bicentennial committees and chambers of commerce as ambassadors to the millions of visitors expected during 1976. Training and workshops for the appointees will take place at Bucks County Community College after placement is announced in February, 1976. Applications and complete details are available through all Bucks County newspapers and all high school guidance offices. Look into it — the time's almost here!

Does your home or office need a little dressing up in the spirit of '76? The Bucks County Bicentennial Committee is pleased to announce that it has a supply of commemorative desk-top Bucks County Bicentennial flags which are now available to the public.

The red, white and blue flags feature the Bucks County Bicentennial logo, designed in the shape of Bucks County with a silhouette of George Washington, framed by a Betsy Ross flag flying in the breeze.

Also sponsored by the Committee is a commemorative Bicentennial Packet entitled "Historic Bucks County and the Revolution." Designed to interest both residents and visitors alike, the packets contain several Bicentennial keepsakes that commemorate, designate and denote historic revolutionary events and points of interest in Bucks County. They are available to the public and to local non-profit organizations for fund-raising activities.

The flags may be purchased through the Bicentennial Committee for 75c each. Interested

persons may obtain the packets through local Bicentennial committees, various banks, hotels, motels, restaurants and bookstores throughout the county for \$1.50 each.

If you were asked who invented the steamboat, you'd probably say Robert Fulton. Right? Wrong. It was John Fitch. How about who invented the steel mould-board for plows? Give up? Try Robert Smith. Who? Read on.

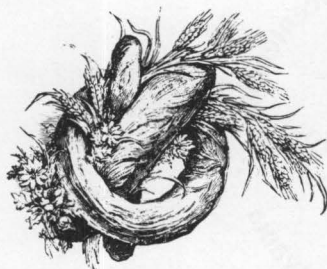
Historians agree that until the 19th Century, farmers were continually hampered by easily-broken plows that were repairable only by village blacksmiths. This problem was especially prevalent in the rockstrewn farmlands of Bucks County. In May of 1800, Robert Smith of Tinicum Township, tired of continually having to visit the Durham Furnace, invented the replaceable steel mould-board for his plow. This allowed quick changes without long delays and the farming of the tough, rock-hard, but agriculturally rich soil. Productivity increased as a result and agricultural development improved by leaps and bounds.

According to historical information, John Fitch was carrying passengers on a steamboat between Philadelphia and Bristol-Burlington more than 20 years before Robert Fulton tried out his steamboat. This invention freed ships from having to rely on wind to navigate upriver and opened many waterways as major supply routes to the farmers and settlers of the west.

These significant but little-known facts are only two of more than 300 historic events and facts from Bucks County recorded in the official Bucks County Bicentennial Calendar now being offered by the Bicentennial Committee. The front cover of the calendar features a blue flying eagle with the Bucks County Bicentennial logo superimposed. They are available through the County Committee or local committees for \$2.50 each.

With 1976 finally here, it's time we appreciate and reap the benefits from the many months of planning by local, state and federal Bicentennial committees. It's our heritage — celebrate! ■

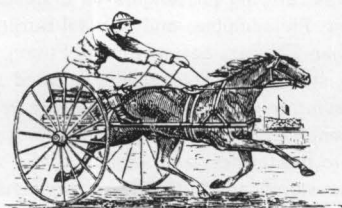




Dairy farmers and breeders have produced an extremely efficient gift-giving animal. Just a century and a half ago, a cow produced approximately 1500 quarts of milk a year. Today's average is over three times better . . . nearly 4800 quarts. Many cows are providing twice that quantity.

Yogurt has really become popular as a lunch item and a between-meal snack, having doubled in sales volume over the past five years. Considered a good food product for those watching their weight, its appeal is strongly feminine. In every age group, females are greater yogurt consumers than men. Strawberry, natural and cherry are the three most frequently purchased flavors.

Yogurt bread originally developed with dehydrated yogurt in the dough composition. Now it is reported that a conversion has been made to fresh yogurt. Its flavor is described as "unmistakable but indescribable." Some of the blend with the yogurt now includes honey and toasted wheat germ.



AND THEY'RE OFF!!!

At the New Year, Liberty Bell Park in Philadelphia takes the lead for the Harness Racing season of 1976, January 2 through May 8. Brandywine Raceway, Wilmington, Delaware, edges up and continues the season, May 9 through September 9. In the home stretch, it's Liberty Bell Park at the finish of the season, September 10 through December 19. Remember, it's Liberty Bell, Brandywine and Liberty Bell!

LANGHORNE'S STORY

Do you know someone who used to live in Langhorne, or is interested in local history, or who you'd like to show what Langhorne is like? The Langhorne Centennial Committee is now offering a great addition to anyone's library, *Yesterday and Today: The Story of Langhorne*. This 90-page book, complete with photographs, is a history published by the citizens of Langhorne to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Borough of Langhorne and the 200th anniversary of the United States.

Proceeds from its sale will go to the maintenance of a historical museum and library in Langhorne. They are available for \$5.50 from the Book Committee, Langhorne Centennial Committee, 114 E. Maple Ave., Langhorne, Pa. 19047 and through some Langhorne businesses. It's an attractive book, well written and well worth the price!

CALLING ALL ARTISTS

Winter can sometimes be a slow time of the year but not if you have something fun to do. The Fine Arts Department of the Council Rock Youth and Community Center in Newtown, Pa. offers classes in all art media for all ages. Ceramics, sculpture, drawing and painting are taught in afternoon and evening sessions for adults and after school and Saturday in youth programs.

Joyce Stein, Director, invites you to call (215) 968-2922 for schedule information and class fees. New students are welcome at any time. If you're good already, there's always room for improvement. If you're hiding unknown talent, bring it with you and develop it! Don't just sit around this winter — be creative.

BRISTOL AND THE BICENTENNIAL

Not to be left out of the hubbub of the bustle of the Bicentennial year, Bristol is anxious to have you participate in the activities in their area this year. One of the highlights commemorating the Bicentennial will be an exhibition of old American paintings associated with Bristol along with a group of contemporary professional Bristol artists.

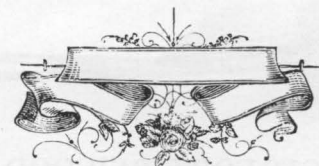
This and many other activities and services will be rendered to public institutions, historical groups and artists. If you are interested in donating your time and enthusiasm, write Radcliffe Cultural and Historical Foundation, Inc., 117 Franklin Street, Bristol, Pa. 19007. They're already under way!

HISTORICAL SOCIETY RAISES FUNDS

Funds totaling \$1.5 million are currently being sought in the first capital campaign in the history of the Bucks County Historical Society. James A. Michener is serving as general chairman of the campaign. John Knoell heads the major gifts business and industry committee, and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin C. Wood, the major gifts personal committee.

A broad appeal is being made to individuals, businesses, corporations and foundations throughout Bucks County and beyond. To meet the needs of today's discriminating audience, the facilities supported by the Society must be improved.

Part of the money raised will be used to restore Fonthill, home of the late Dr. Henry Mercer, and open it as a public museum as soon as funds are available. Current expansion and renovation of the Mercer Museum and Library include a new main entrance, parking lot and security systems. The Museum Shop will be replaced in a larger, more convenient area. The opening date for the new areas is set for March 2nd, 1976.



NEW FOUNDATION PROGRAM

The Pearl S. Buck Foundation in Perkasee has launched a new program aimed at better informing the United States about the culture and potential of Asia as the basis for improved U. S. - Asian relations. The direct objectives of this program are to remind the United States of the Asian influence on the American way of life and to point out the contributions Asia has made to the existence of mankind.

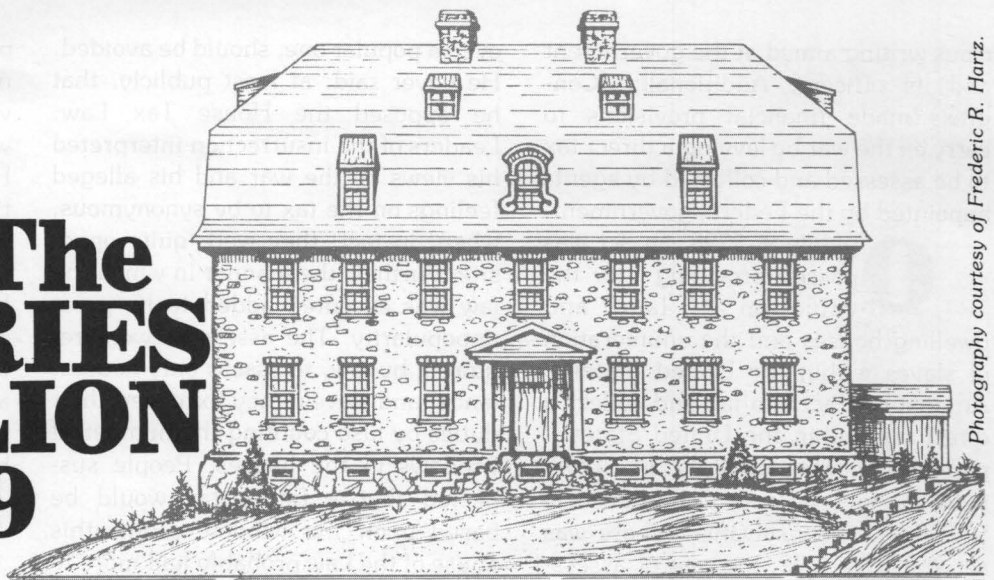
At a week-long seminar on Asian education held in August and attended by primary and secondary school teachers from Eastern Pennsylvania, emphasis was put on increased attention to Asian studies in American schools at all levels. Actual change is sought in school districts' curricula to include more Asian study.

The Foundation will also expand its activities to include programs for the American business community as recognition of Asia's economic potential in manpower, natural resources and industrial expertise.

To find out how you can be a part of the program, write or call M. Daniel Bailey at the Foundation, 249-0100.

The FRIES REBELLION 1798-1799

by Frederic R. Hartz



Photography courtesy of Frederic R. Hartz.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author and his wife own and operate the Public House of Conrad Marks (mentioned several times in this paper), first licensed to dispense liquors by His Majesties Justices of the Peace sitting at the County Seat, Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Court of Quarter Sessions, June, 1745.

Nations, like men, sometimes conveniently bury the past.

One can search the shelves of America's largest libraries and discover only a handful of titles, mostly dated, which examine the subject of domestic political violence in American history. As a nation, as historians, and individually we have ignored or intentionally soft-pedaled the history of colonial insurrections, native vigilantism, farmer uprisings, race riots, and labor-management conflicts.

Social and behavioral scientists had interpreted episodes of mass violence in American history as temporary interruption and exception to normal peaceful progress suggesting that revolts, insurrections, and riots were products of individual or group pathology — thus insignificant or aberrational.

Yet, between 1783-1800, three colonial insurrections (Shay's Rebellion, 1786; The Whiskey Insurrection, 1792-

*Local history reports that housewives poured hot water on assessors from upstairs windows. At least one history of Pennsylvania contains an illustration of an irate housewife engaging in this second-story activity.

The Sun Inn, Bethlehem's first Public hostelry, built in 1758, was operated as a "house of entertainment" by the Economy of the Moravian Church of Bethlehem until 1830. Lafayette, Washington, Hamilton, Adams were among its most distinguished guests. This sketch is very similar to the one in William C. Reichel's The Old Sun Inn at Bethlehem, Pa., 1758: now the Sun Hotel; an authentic history. W.W.H. Davis, Printer; Doylestown, Pa., 1873.

1794; Fries Rebellion, 1798-1799) had to be quelled by Federal and State troops. To term these uprisings "insignificant or aberrational" is to minimize the importance of group violence in American history, and deprive it of its political content.

The FRIES REBELLION, known also as the "hot water rebellion," originated in Eastern Pennsylvania in the neighboring counties of Bucks and Northampton, the Fall and Winter of 1798-1799. Like the earlier Whiskey Insurrection which took place in the Southwestern counties of Pennsylvania, the Fries Rebellion was caused in whole, or part, by the refusal of citizens to be assessed, and pay what they considered an unlawful and unjust tax. JOHN FRIES, a resident of Milford Township, Bucks County, was instrumental in creating the opposition to the House Tax Law, passed by Congress, July 9 and 14, 1798.

Despite a genuine record of achievement and much good advice, President Washington bequeathed several troublesome problems to his successor, John Adams. Especially disturbing was the dispute with France. The ratification by Congress of the Jay Treaty of 1795 had thoroughly embittered the government of France, which particularly resented the provision forbidding American ships to transport French-owned goods. In retaliation for

this "surrender" to British pressure, French warships began to prey on American shipping, and during 1796-1797, more than 300 American vessels were captured by the French. Although war remained undeclared, hostilities existed; inducing a belief that war with France was imminent.

Meanwhile Congress enthusiastically pushed military and naval preparations and suspended all commerce with France. During 1797, three heavy frigates were launched from American shipyards. One of the most famous of these was the "Constitution." In the following year, Congress created the Department of the Navy, under the executive branch of the government. General Washington, then living in retirement at Mount Vernon, was appointed to take command of the army in the event of war.

Further, in view of the impending danger to the country, Congress took such other measures as the President thought necessary, some of which gave him almost despotic power. The Alien and Sedition Acts were passed by Congress in June and July of 1798, giving President Adams the authority to arrest foreigners in time of war; to deport obnoxious aliens at will; to lengthen the resident requirement for citizenship from five to fourteen years; to imprison persons accused of publishing false, scandalous, and mali-

cious writing aimed at the government and its officers. Additionally, Congress made financial provisions to carry on the war by levying a direct tax to be assessed and collected by agents appointed by the Federal government.

On July 9, 1798, an act was passed providing "for the valuation of land and dwelling houses and the enumeration of slaves within the United States." An enabling act "to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," passed Congress on July 14, 1798, fixed the total amount to be raised at \$2,000,000. Pennsylvania's share was set at \$237,177.72; the rate of assessment being two tenths of one per cent on the dwelling and outbuildings on a lot not exceeding two acres, valued at more than \$100 and not exceeding \$500. Accordingly, the owner of a property worth \$100 would pay 20 cents; \$200, 40 cents; etc. As the house and lands increased in value above \$500 the rates were increased in proportion, so that the owner of a \$30,000 property would pay a tax equal to one per cent of the value. The tax rate per slave was fixed at 50 cents.

The Law was really quite mild, the assessment light and the tax burden fell upon the wealthiest property owners. Nevertheless, the Law was denounced as unconstitutional, oppressive and unjust. Following so closely upon the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts gave the House Tax Law greater unpopularity than it really deserved. Many people believed that a law taxing the country, enacted by a Congress that had already restricted their civil rights by passing the Alien and Sedition Acts, must certainly be a wicked one; thus it was condemned before its provisions and administrative measures could be interpreted.

There was also some doubt as to whether the Bill had really become a law, and whether it was actually in force. Newspapers of the period indicated that an amendment to the House Tax Law was being debated in Congress; reports of this nature merely added to the overall confusion. Additionally, rumor had it that General Washington was opposed to the tax law. Washington believed that war,

even a popular one, should be avoided. He never said, at least publicly, that he opposed the House Tax Law. Leaders of the insurrection interpreted his views on the war and his alleged feelings on the tax to be synonymous, when, in fact, they were quite opposite. Further, the manner in which the law was executed added to its great unpopularity. The assessors were required, by law, to assess only houses, lands, and slaves; they exceeded their duties by also counting the number of windows in the houses. People suspected that a future tax would be based upon the window count; this abuse of the Law probably had more to do with causing the uprising than the Law itself.

The House Tax Law was violently denounced in Pennsylvania, and early resistance took the form of noisy meetings, harsh epithets directed at the President and his cabinet, and the charge of tyrannical government. From passive opposition in the Eastern counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Northampton, and Berks, the resistance gradually became overt in Bucks and Northampton. John Fries was extremely hostile to the house tax; declaring openly that "no assessments would be permitted, nor tax collected in Milford Township."

Fries moved cautiously, avoiding mass demonstrations, preferring to use his powers of persuasion in the

privacy of his home. His friends and neighbors met there to discuss the provisions of the tax law, and possible ways to circumvent its enforcement. Fries was usually the most vocal participant at these informal conferences, vehemently denouncing the President and his administration, urging that the "time had come to change opinion to deeds." He was most active in the Fall of 1798, creating enemies to the Law, and by the end of the year he had raised considerable opposition to the house tax and the assessors.

The unsettled situation in Milford Township prompted the principal assessor, James Chapman, commissioner for the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, to introduce two proposals which might help stabilize the dispute. First, permitting the citizens of Milford to select one of their peers to be assessor; secondly, to call a public meeting for the purpose of explaining the Law. The first proposition was completely rejected. The second proposal, the public meeting, was arranged for the latter part of February, 1799, but the unruly crowd prevented any explanation of the Law, further enhancing the opposition's position. Having failed to negotiate a peaceful settlement, the assessors had no recourse but to enter the Township and execute the Law.

The assessors met on the morning of March 5, 1799, and proceeded into Milford Township to make the assessments; by nightfall they had assessed some fifty or sixty homes without incident. Encouraged by the absence of any real hostility, the assessors agreed to meet at a local tavern to dine and plan the next day's schedule. Learning of their whereabouts, John Fries appeared, angry and irritated. After his usual discourse on the unjustness of the Law he warned them "not to go to another house to take the rates; if you do, you will be hurt." The assessors, ignoring Fries' threat, agreed to continue assessing property. The next day horsemen were dispatched with orders to take the assessors prisoner. A company of local militia was activated to assist in driving the assessors from Milford



The public house of Conrad Marks, as it appears today. Here John Fries was elected captain of the armed company that marched to the Sun Inn, Bethlehem. The tavern was first licensed to dispense liquors by His Majesties Justices of the Peace sitting at the County Seat, Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Court of Quarter Sessions, 1745.

Township. After several menacing encounters with Fries and his men, the assessors concluded that possible bloodshed would not justify any further attempt to take the rates. They discontinued taking assessments on the afternoon of March 6, deciding to ride home together through the village of Quakertown. Here they were detained by a militant crowd, relieved of their tax records, manhandled and intimidated for several hours, but released unharmed after promising never again to attempt assessments in the Township. For the time being Fries and his fellow conspirators had prevented execution of the Law without inflicting serious bodily harm.

Early resistance in Northampton County, as in Bucks, consisted mainly of threats, intimidation, and shouting contests between assessors and opponents of the House Tax Law. It continued in this vein until January, 1799, when the assessors found it impossible to proceed with their duties, but, unlike the assessors in Bucks County, they refused to be bullied, and appealed for Federal assistance. After reviewing a number of affidavits and examining several witnesses, Judge Richard Peters of the United States District Court, Philadelphia, directed the United States District Attorney to issue warrants for the arrest of certain active oppositionists in Northampton County. Up to this point the house tax conflict had hardly attracted public attention outside the rural areas where the resistance was actually occurring; neither the State nor Federal authorities had given it any consideration. The uprising was regarded as a local disturbance of questionable expediency, which, in due time, would subside without government intervention. The action of Judge Peters, however, changed the conflict from a local affair to an insurrection, and converted the opponents of the House Tax Law into insurgents and traitors to their country.

The arrest, and confinement of the prisoners in the Sun Tavern, Bethlehem, caused unusual excitement in the alienated districts of Northampton and Bucks. Immediately, leaders of the



The house of John Fries situated on the old Allentown Road, some eight miles from Mark's publick house.

opposition began to arrange a rescue operation. At a strategy meeting March 7, 1799, held in the public house of Conrad Marks, Milford Township, Bucks County, the participants agreed to march to Bethlehem and free the prisoners. The crowd, bearing a variety of arms, was formed in a company and John Fries was elected captain. Joined, en route, by a contingent of Northampton light horse, and sundry other groups, Fries' total force consisted of two companies of riflemen, and one mounted; numbering about one hundred and forty. The marshal had a force of less than twenty men to guard eighteen prisoners, who were merely quartered in different rooms in the tavern.

The rescue force arrived at the Sun Tavern about one o'clock in the afternoon; Fries requested and was granted an immediate interview with the Federal marshal. Fries informed him that he had come for the prisoners, and demanded their release. The marshal refused to surrender his captives, proposing instead "to march them to Philadelphia and if the mob succeeded in releasing them, on the way, it would be their act, not his;" with this he told the prisoners to prepare for the journey to the city. Fearing for their lives, several of the prisoners refused, suggesting instead that the marshal release them and they would meet him in Philadelphia on Monday or Tuesday of the next week. Fries continued to demand their release, making threats of bodily harm against the marshal's posse. Considering the safety of his own men, and the possibility of endangering the lives of

the prisoners, the marshal finally agreed to Fries' terms. Within minutes of the prisoner exchange there was not an armed man on the tavern grounds; the crowd that had gathered to watch the confrontation returned to their homes. The contest was bloodless, and the insurgents again successful in flouting the law.

Several days after the rescue of the prisoners, John Fries had some misgivings about the propriety of his actions, and began to fear that he had exceeded the limits of legal resistance. Being most anxious to unburden his mind and justify his conduct he threw the blame upon the people of German descent, who, "got the idea that General Washington was opposed to the law, and therefore they need not abide by or execute it."

An effort was now made to harmonize matters and permit the assessments to be taken. Another meeting was held in the public house of Conrad Marks, March 15, 1799, for the purpose of appointing a committee with authorization to end the disturbance. The committee advised the people to desist from further opposition and submit to the Law. Fries attended the meeting; it appears that he was not involved in the deliberations, but rather quietly accepted the committee's recommendations. Wishing to make restitution for his recent harsh treatment of the assessors, Fries invited them to dinner, after which they could proceed with the assessment of his property. This gesture ended active opposition in Milford Township. John Fries returned to his occupation of vendue crying (auctioneer), and again became a model citizen.

The peace overture, unfortunately, was ineffectual since the Federal authorities had taken action three days before the March 15 meeting at Marks' public house. President Adams, now fully informed of the uprising, was satisfied that only executive intervention could terminate the resistance. On March 12, 1799, he had issued a proclamation interpreting certain acts of resistance as "treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States." Under the solemn

conviction that the essential interests of the United States were endangered, the President, further proclaimed; "I am authorized, whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by powers, vested in the Marshal, to call forth military force to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and I have accordingly determined so to do."

Secretary of War James McHenry, on March 20, 1799, requested Pennsylvania's Governor Thomas Mifflin to hold in readiness one troop of cavalry from each of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Montgomery, and Lancaster. The War Department ordered a force of 500 regulars from New York, Trenton, Harrisburg, and Carlisle to rendezvous at Newtown and Bristol, Bucks County, and from there proceed to the "seat of war." The President appointed Brigadier General William Macpherson commander of the expedition with orders to march by April 3, 1799.

After an unexplained day's delay the troops marched on April 4, advancing to Spring House, Montgomery County, some twenty-odd miles from Philadelphia. The march resumed the next day, April 5, to the vicinity of Sellersville, Bucks County; from this point the active operations of the campaign were to commence. They were within striking distance of the houses of the Bucks County opposition leaders. Fries was the first object of capture; one of his acquaintances was good enough to tell General Macpherson exactly where Fries would be crying a vendue that day.

When the troops were first seen approaching the auction, Fries was "on a barrel, bell in his hand crying off an article; this he knocked down to a bidder without much ceremony, jumped to the ground and took to his heels." Fries made for a nearby swamp and concealed himself in a briar patch, being discovered only after his faithful dog revealed his hiding place. The next day he was

The arrest, and confinement of the prisoners in the Sun Tavern, Bethlehem, caused unusual excitement in the alienated districts of Northampton and Bucks. Immediately, leaders of the opposition began to arrange a rescue operation.

arraigned before Judge Peters, who had accompanied the army, and voluntarily admitted that: "he was one of the party which rescued the prisoners from the Marshal at Bethlehem; that he was also one of a party that took from the assessors, at Quakertown, their papers and forewarned them against the execution of their duty in making the assessments . . ."

"He was asked to take the lead, and did ride on before the people until they arrived at Bethlehem . . ."

Fries was then sent off to Philadelphia under escort of a cavalry detachment and lodged in jail to await trial.

The Circuit Court of the United States, before which Fries was to be tried, began its session at Philadelphia, on April 11, 1799, the Honorable James Iredell, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, presiding. Judge Iredell delivered his charge to the grand jury by reviewing, with great partisan bitterness, the constitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Acts; contending in advance of the trial, and in the absence of testimony to sustain his opinion, that the crime Fries stood charged with was treason. The grand jury accommodated his honor by returning a true bill indicting Fries for treason. The trial began on May 1, 1799, ending on May 9; sentencing was scheduled for May 14, but suspended, and a new trial granted on a motion by Fries' chief counsel, Alexander J. Dallas, that one of the jurymen had declared a prejudice against the accused after his selection to the jury.

The second trial of John Fries was again held in the Circuit Court of the United States at Philadelphia commencing on April 20, 1800, Judge Samuel Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Associate

Justice of the United States Supreme Court, presiding, assisted by Judge Richard Peters, of the District Court. Alexander J. Dallas, chief counsel for the accused, was again retained to defend Fries at the second trial, but withdrew at the outset because of the extraordinary conduct of the judges in giving their opinions of the law before hearing counsel, thus prejudicing the case. Counsel's withdrawal left Fries without proper legal assistance, but the trial proceeded anyway on Judge Chase's assurance "that the court would be watchful of him (Fries), and would check everything that might go to injure him, and would be his counsel and grant him every assistance and indulgence in their power." As one might expect, considering the unprecedented behavior of the judges, Fries was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death on May 2, 1800.

The conviction and sentence of Fries increased the possibility of renewed agitation in upper Bucks County, and particularly in his home district of Milford. For this reason, and also because he was considered "a deluded man led astray by more responsible parties,"* there was a desire to save Fries from execution. Fries, on his own behalf, not really wishing to distinguish himself as a martyr and anxious to escape from his "awful situation," had the following petition presented to the President:

The petition of John Fries respectfully sheweth; that your prisoner is one of those deluded and unfortunate men, who, at the Circuit Court of this district, has been convicted of treason against the United States, for which offence he is now under sentence of death. In this awful situation, impressed with a just sense of the crime which he has committed, and with the sincerity of a penitent offender, he entreats mercy and pardon from him on whose determination rests the fate of an unfortunate man. He solicits the interference of the President to save him from an

*There was much speculation on this point, but no substantial evidence to support the theory.

ignominious death, and to rescue a large, and hitherto happy family, from future misery and ruin. If the prayer of his petition should be granted, he will show, by a future course of good conduct, his gratitude to his offended country by a steady and active support of that excellent Constitution and laws, which it has been his misfortune to violate and expose.

After receiving the petition of John Fries, and reviewing the court transcript, the President requested his son, Thomas Adams, to solicit from Mr. Dallas, chief counsel, what authorities "upon law" he intended to use in Fries' defense in the course of the second trial. The Attorney General of the United States made a similar request of Mr. Dallas, and a full statement of the "points of the case" were forwarded to the President. Having satisfied his own mind that clemency and mercy could be exercised with good effect, the President issued a proclamation dated May 23, 1800, granting unconditional pardon to all prisoners except those persons "who now stand indicted or convicted of any treason, or other offence against the United States." Since Fries had already been convicted it was necessary for the President to issue a special pardon for him; this occurred several days after the general proclamation of amnesty. Adams genuinely felt that President Washington had incorrectly handled the earlier Whiskey Insurrection which had "been the cause of the second trouble." His real motive for executive clemency, however, may have been to remove, in some degree, the stigma his approval of the Alien and Sedition Acts and the House Tax Law had fastened upon himself and his administration.

It would seem reasonable to assume that the official act of pardon ended the drama of the "Rebellion," and removed it from further consideration. The final disposition of the affair, however, lingered on until 1805.

The Federalist domination of the judiciary had been extremely irritating to the Republicans, who resented the fact that President Adams before



ROADS

by R. J. Delnicki
SECOND PRIZE — POETRY
BUCKS COUNTY PANORAMA'S
BICENTENNIAL CONTEST

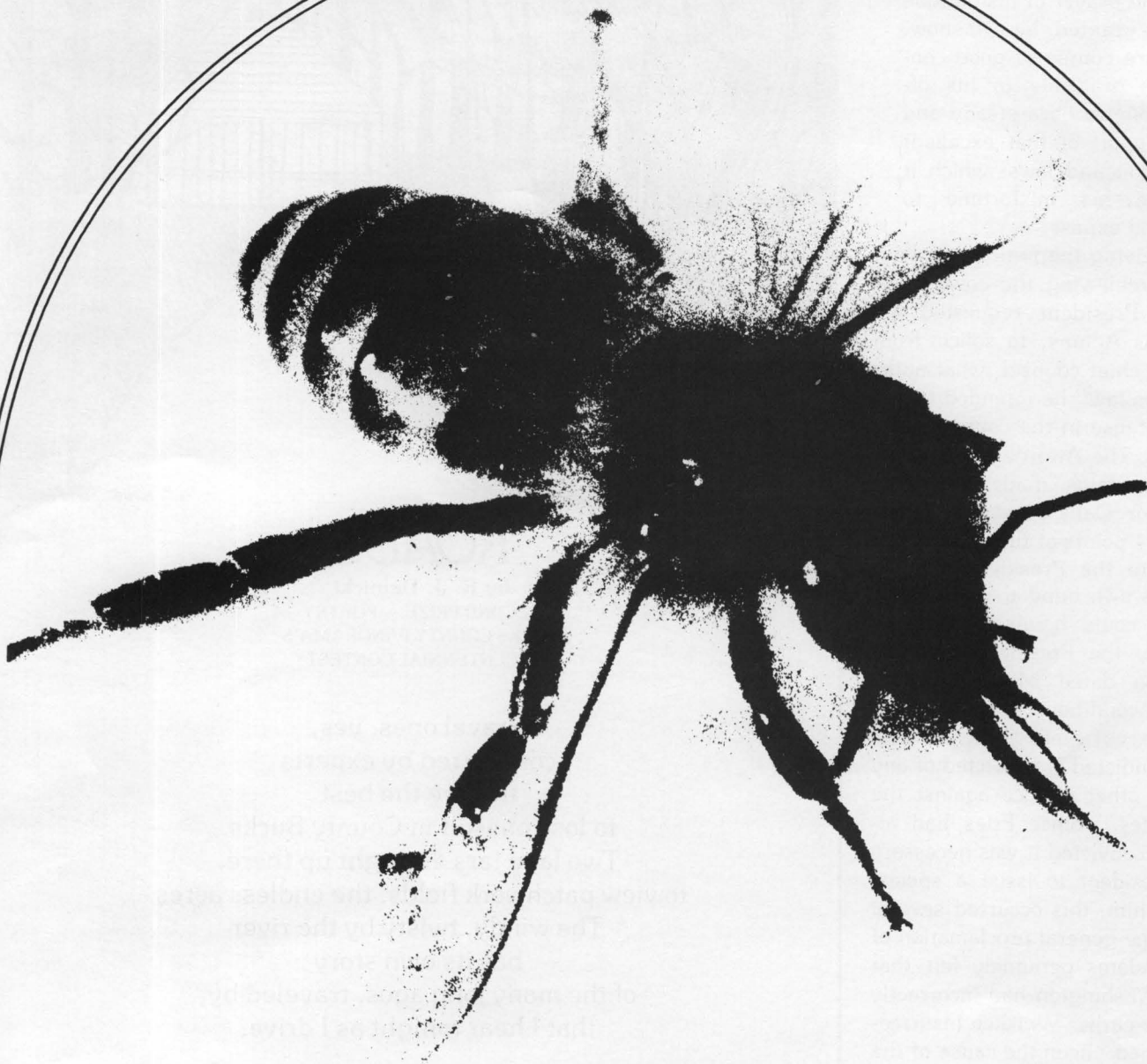
Gravel ones, yes,
considered by experts
they're the best
to lose oneself in County Bucks.
Two lane tars are right up there,
to view patchwork fields, the endless acres.
The windy, twisty by the river
has its own story
of the many long agos, traveled by,
that I hear tonight as I drive.

leaving office had filled all existing vacancies with Federalists and appointed Federalist John Marshall as Chief Justice of the United States. The Republicans were further exasperated with Marshall's pronouncement of judicial review in the Marbury v. Madison decision, handed down in February, 1803. John Marshall believed the Supreme Court had the power to set aside acts of Congress. To Jefferson, Marshall's decision was intolerable, striking at the very heart of America's form of government.

Jefferson strongly believed that life tenure of office for judges bred this type of tyranny. He had to find a way to "whip" Chief Justice Marshall into line by establishing the precedent that judges may be removed at the people's pleasure.

When Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in a charge to a Baltimore grand jury in May, 1803, denounced Republican changes in state and national govern-

(Continued on page 43)



BEEKEEPING in Bucks County

by Betty-Jeanne Korson

The ancient art of beekeeping, referred to in the folk poem above, was introduced to the American colonies in 1638 by the early settlers, and its popularity has grown ever since.

I myself became interested in raising bees when I first sampled a portion

of a friend's home-produced gift honey. I couldn't help noticing how thick it was, and when I tasted it, I knew it was unlike any I had ever eaten before.

How is it done, I wondered. Is it complicated? How much do you have

to know about bees, what does it cost, and can anyone become a beekeeper?

Bucks County, I found out, is a veritable "beehive" of activity, with at least three leaders in the field located only a short distance from Doylestown, the county seat. To find out more

about beekeeping, I made an appointment with one of them, Adrian Howard Boehret, who lives in Dublin and teaches an eight-week course to the 4-H club every spring.

My first interview with a beekeeper was bewildering, because, having no background in the subject, I had no way of preparing myself. However, Mr. Boehret was very kind, and later, I found this to be true of all beekeepers I either met or talked to. From him, I gained my first experience of looking at a bee colony, and learned the difference between many terms used in beekeeping.

I found I kept him talking for a long time before actually going out to look at the bees, perhaps from an innate reluctance to get near the creatures. However, Mr. Boehret finally took me out to the apiary, or collection of hives, in back of his house. Before he did, though, he used a device called a "smoker," which resembles an old-fashioned fireplace bellows attached to a place where you stuff material like rope and wet grass that will give off smoke. This and a "Beebonnet," or bee veil that goes over your head, is all you need. Contrary to thought, you never wear gloves, or even long sleeves. Light-colored clothing is all that is required, although I did not know, and even wore bright plaid cotton slacks.

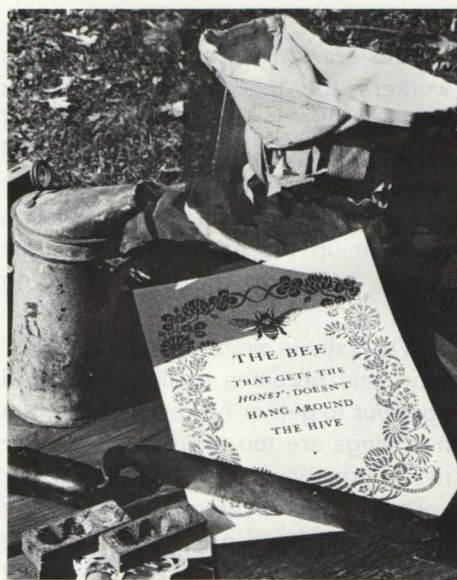
When the time came to draw near the hives, I found myself actually tight in the throat, and very reluctant to approach. However, Mr. Boehret would have none of this, and demanded that I come right up close, a standard technique I think he uses with all novices.

Because of his persistence, I was able to see a honeycomb in various stages of development. As Mr. Boehret explained, the queen lays her eggs in a circle, and I actually saw cells with a tiny white egg in each one. Then I saw cells with shiny liquid stuff, which Mr. Boehret explained was nectar. Then I saw capped cells, which Mr. Boehret said was stored honey. Then he removed several frames because he wanted to check on the queen. I was really ready to leave, being scared stiff, but he slowly and carefully

**"A swarm of bees in May
Is worth a load of hay:
A swarm of bees in June,
Is worth a silver spoon:
A swarm in July
Is not worth a fly—"**

removed each frame, some of which were actually covered with bees, until he found her. Then he bade me look to see how she differed from the workers, and although still very fearful, I came right up to the frame and looked. As Mr. Boehret pointed out, she was very easy to identify. The queen was much larger than the surrounding workers, and her head was bald or hairless, and quite shiny. According to Mr. Boehret, she was quite healthy, as she was performing her egg-laying duties in good order.

It was with a sigh of relief that I watched Mr. Boehret replace the cover on the hive, but he was not through, as he merely walked over to the next one and proceeded to take off the cover. My fears started up all over again as the bees appeared, but Mr. Boehret merely used his smoker and squeezed the top of the box with smoke, and then proceeded to examine the hive again. Once more, I watched closely as he removed each frame. This time, he



All the necessary equipment for beekeeping revolves around a basic motto.

was looking for drone cells, and was pleased that he found a few. These, he pointed out, were much larger than the regular cell, and would produce drones, whose sole function, as everyone probably knows, is to fertilize the queen.

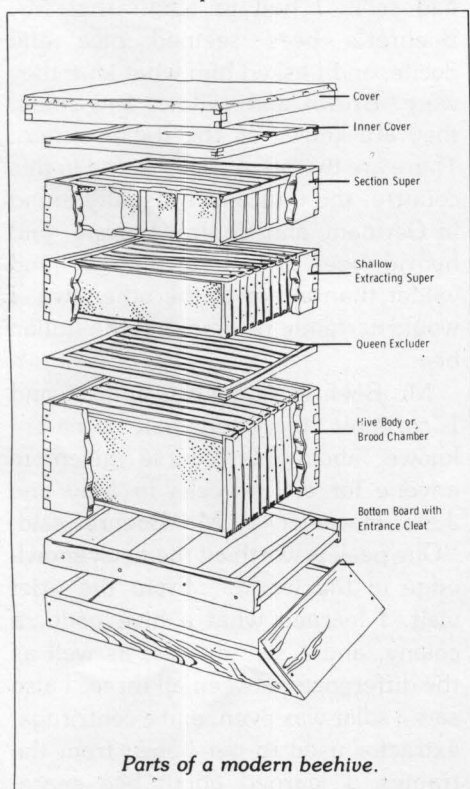
Mr. Boehret examined a third hive, and his description of its occupants as being wild and rather angry did not allay my far-from-quieted fears. However, close to the ornery ones we went, and looked at this hive also. This one was also healthy, and in good order. Mr. Boehret wanted to see if the queen was working well, so we located her. Then it was time to leave, and I was very happy to take off the veil a safe distance away.

Over lemonade, we discussed what I had seen. I had to admit that Mr. Boehret's bees seemed nice and docile, and I asked him what kind they were. Brown and yellow, and small, they are known as the Italian strain. There are two other types raised in this country, the Caucasian, usually found in Germany and Central Europe, and hybrid bees, which are larger and wilder than either of the other two. I would certainly recommend the Italian bee.

Mr. Boehret's time was limited, and I certainly regretted that I hadn't known about his course given to anyone for eight weeks in May and June. However, as Mr. Boehret said, "One peek is worth all the book knowledge in the world." From the brief visit, I learned what a hive body, a colony, and a swarm was, as well as the difference between all three. I also saw a solar wax oven, and a centrifugal extractor used to get honey from the frames. I learned about bee space, where to place the hive (in full sun, next to your vegetable garden), and when to examine the hive (between 10 and four). However, how to handle the bees, and facts about the bee life cycle were still unknown to me.

I bought a book from him to read more about the subject, and retired to my "hive" not to "brood," which means to lay eggs, but to browse through all the material I could gather on bees, before next sallying forth to gather more experience.

From the beekeeping manual, *Pennsylvania Beekeeping*, Circular 544, which I received from the Pennsylvania State Extension Service in Doylestown, I read about what I had actually seen. The hive body, which is actually the box containing the bees, consists of three separate parts: the bottom board; the hive body or brood chamber, consisting of 10 frames where the bees are hatched; and the cover. Between the brood chamber and the cover, is placed a "queen excluder," used to prevent the queen from laying eggs in the extracting super, where the surplus honey is stored. Over the "super," which is another box containing 10 shallow frames for honey, is an inner cover, and over this is placed the hive cover.

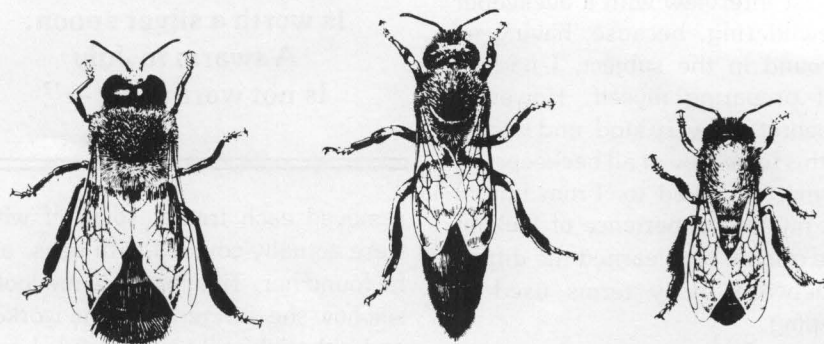


Parts of a modern beehive.

This is a hive. Inside lives the colony which might consist of 40,000 bees. Bees, if bought, are ordered by the pound, consisting of 3500 to 4000 bees. One colony can produce from 50 to 100 pounds of surplus honey annually.

A swarm, Mr. Boehret told me, is the cluster of bees that leave the hive in search of another home. Swarming is one of the hazards of beekeeping, and its prevention is one of the goals of proper bee management.

In order to manage bees, the bee-



Drone, queen and worker.

keeper must know something about the bees' life cycle. According to Mr. Boehret, the average bee lives about 6 weeks. What about the talk of bees wintering over? That refers to bees born in the fall. They then spend the winter in a semi-dormant state in the hive kept at 57 degrees until spring. In the summer, the hive is kept at a temperature of 97 degrees by the bees fanning their wings. Mr. Boehret helps this situation by putting a piece of plywood, known as a "sunshade," over the hive cover to help lower the temperature, which can reach as high as 125 degrees inside, requiring the bees to do a tremendous amount of work.

Bees are divided into three groups: workers, the queen, and drones. The worker's life is divided into several stages according to her age. (All workers are females!). When she is born, she is a house bee, and her job is to clean up the brood cells, fan the nectar, and feed the other hatching bees.

When she is older, about an adolescent, she becomes a flight bee, and goes out to gather nectar. Then, when her wings are too worn out to gather nectar, she becomes a guard or scout.

Drones, as everyone knows, are males, and have no sting. They are bred to fertilize the queen. It is not true that only one fertilizes the queen and the rest die. The queen can be

fertilized several different times. Drones are the only kind of bee that may enter a strange hive.

The queen is larger than the worker or the drone, and her sole function is to lay eggs and keep the hive alive. If she stops laying, the workers may build a superstructure to house a new queen's egg, and develop a new queen to replace the older one, whose natural life is up to five years. The colony will then move along with the old queen, unless the beekeeper "sacrifices" or kills her, and replaces her with a fertilized, new queen.

Talking to Dr. Robert Berthold of the Delaware Valley Agricultural College, a national figure in beekeeping, enlarged or confirmed the information I had gathered so far. He said swarming is the natural way the colony propagates. Usually occurring in the spring, it is the method which the bees use to "leave the nest." A beekeeper prevents this, either by "sacrificing the old queen," or by providing a new hive body for the queen and at least two hundred workers.

Dr. Berthold explained several questions I had also. What about the South African bee that everyone has heard about? Is it dangerous, and is it about to take over the small Italian bee that most beekeepers are familiar with? Dr. Berthold, who teaches the famous "short course," a three-day workshop on beekeeping for the public

held annually in June, said that you can read about the hybrids in most beekeeping journals. Later, I learned that the reports of the South African bee's progress have been exaggerated. It is not expected to reach this country until sometime in the 1990's, and its aggressiveness has been over-rated. Dr. Berthold said that most bees' stings are harmless, unless a



Dr. Robert Berthold, a national figure in beekeeping, opens hive at Delaware Valley Agricultural College.

person is allergic and then must use extra precautions around bees. He handed me a list of hints on how to get started, and said usually, you would keep your hive colonies behind a screen, out of sight of your neighbor, as most people's ideas about bees are erroneous. Dr. Berthold also cautioned that the excluder, which is a screen with holes large enough to allow the workers to enter the super, must have large enough openings for them. He's seen cases where the screen was for some reason too small for the workers, perhaps the new hybrid bee, with the result that the workers were kept down in the brooder hive with no place to store the superfluous honey. As a result the bees swarmed, an unlooked-for event.

With the purpose of learning still more about beekeeping, I attended the

local county beekeeper's meeting in mid-July. Here, I had a marvelous opportunity to meet other beekeepers in an ideal setting, an apiary kept by Father Augustine on the grounds of the Czestochowa Shrine located in Bucks County, about 30 miles outside of Philadelphia.

During the course of the meeting, several problems were discussed. Among them was how to dry collected honey sufficiently to meet the national standard of not more than 18.5% moisture content. It was recommended that beekeepers wait to take their honey after a hot dry spell. If this is not possible, and the capped honey has taken on unwanted moisture, beekeepers were told to put the collected honey right back into the hive on top of the brooder chamber, and let the bees dry it themselves.

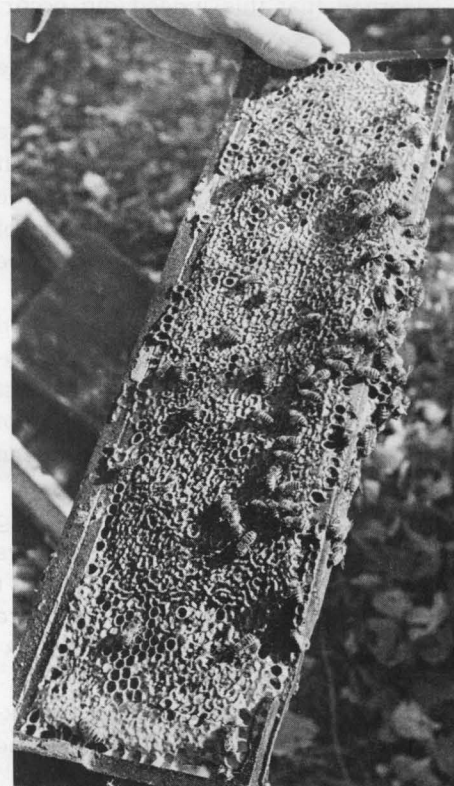
When the time came for Father Augustine to exhibit the hives, my fears started up again. We were holding the meeting in the apiary, but I had been sitting well away from the more than 30 colonies, under a tree. The meeting notice had said to bring your own bee veil, but not yet a beekeeper, I could hardly bring one. I followed the beekeepers around, but kept well away from the open hives, although close enough to see, to discourage any angry bees.

Father Augustine used a smoker, and showed the group the opened first hive. This was very interesting, as he had brought it from Poland. Instead of the hive with ten frames, the Polish colony consisted of 20 frames. One side was for the nursery, and the other wise was for storing honey. The queen excluder was in the middle. The hive was also insulated against the cold winters found in Eastern Europe. This design of the hive from side to side, interested me intensely, as I had previously wondered how I would lift the heavy super down from the hive body when I became a beekeeper.

Later, I asked the Father's interpreter, Mr. John Skarbek, how the Polish design hive worked out. He said it was no trouble, having been in use 1½ years. His only complaint, he said, was that you would have to lift out one frame at a time to extract the honey,

whereas in the American super, you can take the whole 10 frames at once.

As Father Augustine moved to the more conventional hives, I became uneasy, as the bees next to the one he opened seemed disturbed and were flying angrily around the top of the hive. "Why doesn't he use the smoker?", I thought to myself. Just then I heard bees buzzing loudly above my head, and I didn't wait to think anything else, but backed off hastily. A kind beekeeper who must have been watching me came from the sidelines and asked if I wanted a bee veil. I said yes, and he showed me how to put it on. As I tied it around my head, he asked if I had any hair spray on, "Not to get personal, but anything like that will attract the bees."



Busy as a bee filling up the comb with delicious honey.

I said no, as I never use hair spray, but then I asked, "Would baby oil attract the bees?" "Oh, yes, anything like that," he answered. "They like anything with an odor or scent to it." Much chastened, I was glad I had accepted his offer of a bee bonnet, and rejoined the group.

Father Augustine was showing what looked like an absolutely superbly

healthy bee frame. It was an almost perfect circle of eggs, surrounded by honey capped in dazzlingly white wax.

Then he moved to another hive where he showed the work of the wax moth which had invaded the brood chamber and was destroying all the cells. Dr. Berthold, who was present and commenting throughout the presentation, said Father Augustine could clean the frames and use them in a strong colony which would need more frames, as this hive would soon be almost completely gone. He showed the trail of deadly larvae that the moth had laid among the bee's brood nursery, and indicated the lethal effect that would occur as the moth's larvae hatched and consumed the bee's cells.

Later, when I talked to Mr. Skarbek, I learned that this indeed did occur. The hive became so weak that neighboring bees intruded and stole all the honey, and so all the bees died.

One more bee frame in another hive that the Father showed was lifted out to illustrate "supercedure," or large queen cells placed on the outside of the frame where a new queen would be born.

Dr. Berthold opened them up and showed that they were all "dummies," or empty, except for the last one which contained an egg. "It is not true," he said, "that only one queen can inhabit a hive at the same time." Here he showed a new queen hatching — whether because the workers decided the present queen wasn't doing her job, or whether they were preparing to separate, was not explained.

The meeting ended with the partaking of iced tea and honey cookies, the traditional heart-shaped "Pierniki," and a generous sampling of Father Augustine's special recipe for mead. The honey wine tasted very sweet, and it was a heady sensation to be drinking it among all the beekeepers in the midst of the very bee colonies from which it was made.

As Father Augustine continued his round of the bee colonies, I talked to Mr. Leslie Crosby, president of the Bucks County Beekeepers Association. "How long have you been a beekeeper?" He replied, "Since I was 12 years

old, when I helped a beekeeper in Western Canada where I grew up." In Warrington, where he's lived for the past 15 years, he started beekeeping when a swarm landed in his backyard. At present he has 15 colonies which have a yield ranging from a high of 100



Gene Pester of Churchville Nature Center smokes the bees to quiet them for handling.

pounds per colony in 1973, to 1974's low of 15 pounds each, due to rain and an early killing frost. Mr. Crosby said a good idea for a beekeeper is to keep a bee journal, and jot down records from the current year to look at the same time next year.

From Mr. Crosby also, I learned the best way to get started in beekeeping. He suggested buying a hive or two from a beekeeper who is selling his colonies. He said you can move bees easily in the trunk of your car if you keep the lid open. As my eyes widened in amazement, he explained that all you do to transport bees, is to wrap the top and bottom of the hive with netting, the same material that is used for the bee veil. "But starting with an established hive is the best way to begin beekeeping," he said, "as that way you get your harvest the same year."

Mr. Crosby explained the different classes of honey also: light, amber, and dark. For light honey, you "have

to have clover," he said. "I always think mine is light, until I get to the shows, and then I realize mine is amber." Amber honey is usually collected by the bees from the nectar of dandelions and goldenrod. Dark honey is usually produced by the fall flowers like asters and chrysanthemums.

Three harvest seasons for honey occur in the Bucks County locality. The spring harvest is honey made from the early spring flowers and fruit and maple trees. The second harvest is known as "clover honey" and is collected from clover and also from corn tassels. The third or fall harvest is produced from the fall flowers and goldenrod.

Show honey is judged on flavor, clarity, and appearance, as well as the required low of 18.5 percent moisture content. Flavor is determined by where the bees have gathered the nectar. To prepare his honey for show, Mr. Crosby fills four jars to just below the rim. He makes sure the honey is free of wax and pollen, and that it "tastes good." In order to have dry honey, he usually harvests his in August at the time of lowest humidity. The jars do not have to be sterile, "just clean," as honey kills bacteria. For that reason, it is beneficial for use on burns and sores, as well as being good to eat.

Mr. Crosby usually enters the Bucks County Honey Show in November, held at the Neshaminy Manor Center in Doylestown, as he finds it an "excellent way to find out how my honey rates with other beekeepers." It is an opportunity also, to learn more from others. He received a second prize when he entered in 1973.

The county show prepares him for the national show of the American Beekeeping Federation being held at the Ben Franklin Hotel, January 20 to 22, in Philadelphia. Dr. Berthold, who is serving as the show chairman, urged all beekeepers to enter the wax category also. He explained the two classes of wax, block and sculpture, and described an eagle mold that beekeepers might like to use.

Beeswax is a valuable product of
(Continued on p. 45)

WAGONS HO!



Edited by Aimee Koch

At one stage in America's development, hundreds of families loaded barrels, boxes and bags of belongings and joined the treacherous movement westward by wagon train. Once again the wagons are rolling but this time they're headed eastward! A pilgrimage to the birthplace of the nation to rededicate the faith of its citizens to the same principles of equality and civil liberty which inspired their forefathers is now in progress.

The Bicentennial Wagon Train Pilgrimage to Pennsylvania is a replay of history — in reverse. A train of covered wagons, one wagon for each state, will cross the country, west to east, adhering as closely as possible to

historical trails and wagon routes.

Officially, 60 wagons will be involved. There will be 50 wagons representing states, 5 "Pennsylvania Lead Wagons" and 5 chuckwagons. Each state will be provided with an authentic covered wagon and all necessary equipment. Volunteers from the North American Trail Ride Conference and local riding groups will serve as mounted escorts and outriders. Other volunteer support is being led by organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America, 4-H Clubs, Jaycees and Women's Clubs. Wagoneers are supplied by each state during the Pilgrimage.

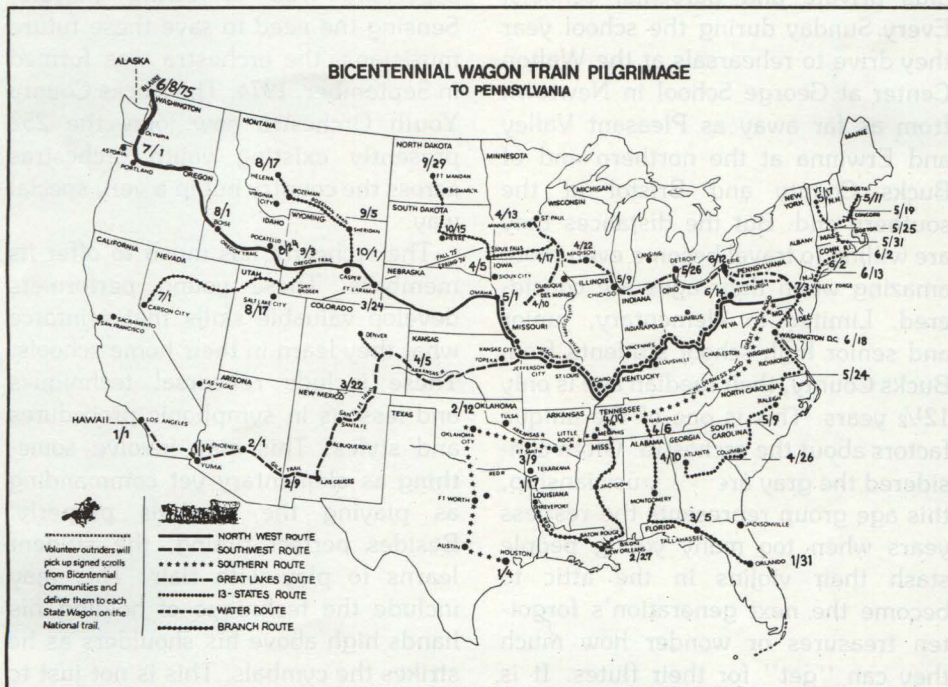
Five separate segments will leave on

a different schedule after June 8, 1975 and funnel into the main wagon train due to arrive in Valley Forge, Pa. by July 4, 1976. The wagons will camp there for two-and-a-half months during the height of the Bicentennial celebration. The North American Trail Ride Conference also plans a coast-to-coast Pony Express relay timed to arrive at Valley Forge simultaneously with the wagon train.

Every day on the road and every night in local campsites, the wagoners will host the people of America. Visitors are welcome to come to the campsites to view the encamping rituals. The entertainment around the campfire will be reciprocal. School bands and glee clubs will be invited to perform. Campfire sing-alongs and country hoedowns will conclude evening festivities, weather permitting.

This Pilgrimage reaches out to all people of America. It is one that involves everyone in a dramatic display of democracy and will be remembered as the people's salute to pioneer spirit. Citizens of each Bicentennial community are urged to sign scrolls reaffirming their belief in America's founding principles. Outriders from the wagon train will visit the communities not on the route and collect these scrolls and carry them to Valley Forge where they will be enshrined as evidence of the strong convictions and commitments still present in American ideals.

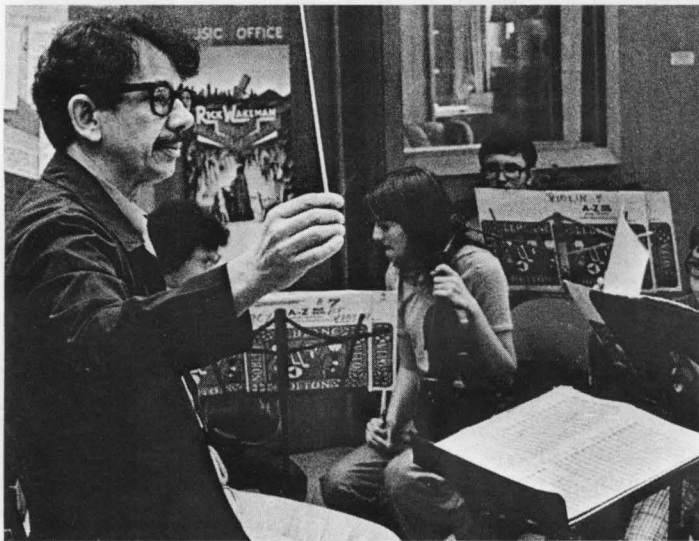
So if the wagon train rolls your way, join in. Be a part of history! ■



Youth & Skill

THE BUCKS COUNTY YOUTH ORCHESTRA

Photography by Robert Smith-Felver



Matteo Giammario directs young musicians to produce magical melodies.



Two, not 76, trombones are a vital part of the Bucks County Youth Orchestra, which practices at George School.

The wind was blowing like a benevolent Moriah, obliging the conductor to anchor his music with one hand. Off to his right, orchid shadows from the chimneys and towers of the cookie-like castle crept across the lawns fingerlike toward the waiting audience accommodated, picnic style, with blankets, folding chairs or simply splayed out on the grass. But it was only the sound that they noticed; the sound from some of Bucks County's youngest musicians performing against the backdrop of Bucks County's Bicentennial Headquarters. A young sound that many Bucks Countians have been hoping to hear for a long time.

The occasion was a Father's Day evening concert by the Bucks County Youth Orchestra at the Moravian Tile Works in Doylestown. Under the auspices of disarmingly efficient Jill Unger, Recreation Supervisor of the Cultural Arts Program of the Bucks County Department of Parks and Recreation and Denny Wehrung, capable Recreation Coordinator, the newly-formed orchestra presented a program which included Saint Saens "Bachanale" and Enesco's "Roumanian Rhapsodie." The open-air theatre at the Tile Works has surprisingly good acoustics. The rough, rectangular stage with only a magnificent stand

of trees as baffles was augmented that evening with a minimum amplification system through strategic speakers that the technicians manipulated with skill despite the high winds. The Father's Day concert was the third and final concert by the orchestra for its first year, providing an appetizer for the Bicentennial season.

The Bucks County Youth Orchestra currently has 53 members representing as many as seven school districts plus private and parochial schools. Every Sunday during the school year they drive to rehearsals at the Walton Center at George School in Newtown from as far away as Pleasant Valley and Erwinna at the northern end of Bucks County and Bristol at the southern end. But the distances they are willing to travel become even more amazing when their ages are considered. Limited to elementary, junior and senior high school students from Bucks County, their median age is only 12½ years. This is one of the unique factors about the orchestra. Often considered the gray area of musicianship, this age group represents the restless years when too many young people stash their violins in the attic to become the next generation's forgotten treasures or wonder how much they can "get" for their flutes. It is

by
Eleanor Giammario
during these years that they edge past the external disciplining and motivating of their childhood years while the musical excitement of large group ensembles remains Kleig light years away in the 11th and 12th grades, as is the case with the excellent Philadelphia Youth Orchestra under the leadership of Joseph Primavera. Consequently, a malaise often sets in. This is especially true of string players. Sensing the need to save these future musicians, the orchestra was formed in September, 1974. The Bucks County Youth Orchestra now joins the 252 presently existing youth orchestras across the country but in a very special way.

The orchestra has much to offer its members. These young performers develop valuable skills that reinforce what they learn in their home schools. These include rehearsal techniques and lessons in symphonic procedures and styles. This may involve something as elementary yet commanding as playing the cymbals properly. Besides perfect timing, the student learns to play with flair. This may include the technique of holding his hands high above his shoulders as he strikes the cymbals. This is not just to

release the full sound, but to provide visual drama for the audience as well.

Besides supplementing available school experiences, the orchestra provides an additional outlet for young talent. This is especially true for young people who come from school districts or private schools which lack adequate string programs or lack a string program altogether. Boys and girls who take private lessons but do not have access to an orchestra often lose the motivation to continue their musical studies. Playing with an orchestra gives them the feeling they are contributing something.

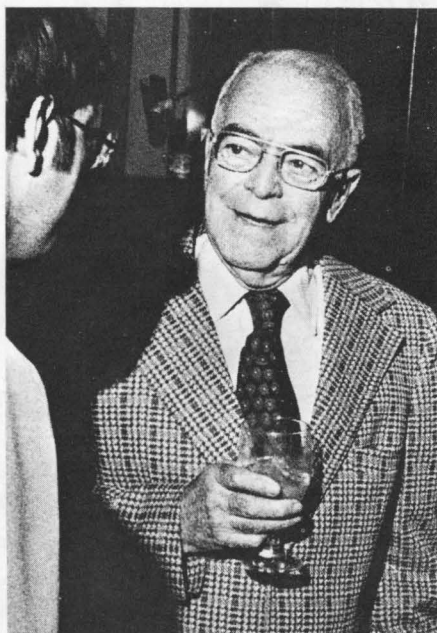
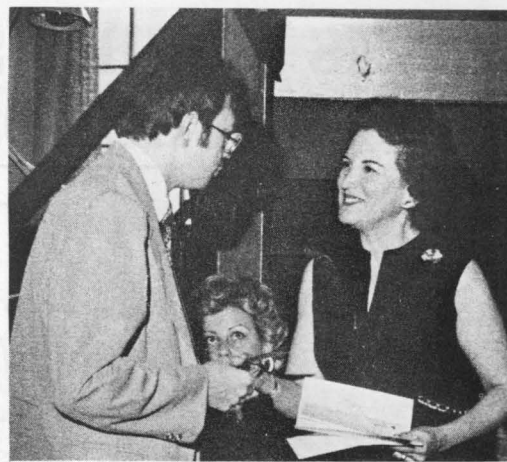
One of the key by-products of performing with the orchestra is self-esteem. A pride of accomplishment extends to all members of the orchestra but is especially strong with string players. A string player performing with other strings gets special social reinforcement. This develops because string players are often overlooked amidst the brouhaha from the band and athletic programs. String players often feel about as much peer acclaim as a junior member of Forensics.

The performance at the Moravian Tile Works marked the end of its first year and by all orchestral standards the year was a huge success. These are not the same criteria by which a rock group calculates success. For the orchestra, success meant that they had good representation in all choirs. This means that for this year, at least, they had enough flutes and oboes and violins to perform. "But we are always on the lookout for more," board member Arlene Melamed quickly points out. The orchestra also learned to play releases and starts together which means that everybody stops together and starts absolutely together. A sloppy orchestra is careless about releases and starts.

Now the orchestra is in its second year, and one of the major factors in its feeling of success is the support of Bucks Countians themselves, evidenced by their financial support and the growing audiences. Like Dr. Mercer's revitalized tiles, the Bucks County Youth Orchestra adds one more bright thread to the rich home-spun of Bucks County's cultural life. ■

THE AWARDS CEREMONIES AND RECEPTION

Honoring the Winners of
BUCKS COUNTY
PANORAMA MAGAZINE'S
BICENTENNIAL CONTEST



What a Party!



Bucks County's Revolutionaries

PART I



COLONEL WILLIAM BAXTER

by Terry A. McNealy

Silversmith, innkeeper, and patriot, William Baxter was one of the first militia officers from Bucks County to see action in the Revolution, and was the first officer from Bucks to die in the war.

Of his origins and early life we know nothing. Whether he was born in America or came as an immigrant to

the colonies remains a mystery. The first record of his presence in Bucks County is his application for a license to keep a tavern in Warwick Township in June of 1766. The inn he kept was called the Sign of the Hand Saw, but just which of the inns of Warwick this refers to is uncertain.

At any rate, he did not last long

there, for his license was not renewed in 1767. He petitioned for the license to keep the inn at the "Cross Roads" (now Hartsville) in December 1767, but his request was rejected by the county court. However, he then moved to Plumstead Township and rented a tavern there from Thomas Shewell in June 1768. The following year, he returned to Warwick and kept a public house until 1772. It is believed that during this time he kept the inn at Bridge Valley on the Old York Road.

Keeping tavern was not his only occupation. On May 29, 1772, just about the time he gave up innkeeping for good, he purchased a tract of seventeen acres of land at Bridge Valley, by the side of the Neshaminy Creek and on the Old York Road. He bought it from John Rodman, a prestigious gentleman who lived in Bensalem but who owned vast holdings in the central part of the county. On the deed Baxter gives his trade as "Silver Smith." A year later he bought a little piece of land right across the creek from the first, and again describes himself as a silversmith.

Unfortunately, no examples of his work as a silversmith have been identified. His craft was one generally associated with urban life in eighteenth-century America. It is somewhat unusual to find such an artisan in so rural an area as Warwick Township, although it is true that the Old York Road that passed by his house was one of the busiest routes of travel in the middle colonies. His shop must have been substantial, for after his death Mrs. Baxter sold his silversmithing tools for the handsome sum of forty pounds and five shillings, plus two pounds ten shillings for his bellows. (He had paid only forty-two pounds for the land he bought in 1772, and even considering the wartime inflation during which Mrs. Baxter sold the tools, the value indicates that his business must have been reasonably well developed.)

All this, however, was changed with the coming of the Revolution. When the Whigs of Bucks County organized themselves into military companies of "Associators" in the summer of 1775,

Baxter joined the Warwick Company. Events moved fast in the next year, and in July of 1776 a "Flying Camp" was created under the authorization of Congress. This was to be a highly mobile reserve of militia to aid the regular Continental troops, and Baxter volunteered for this service. He became Lieutenant Colonel in Colonel Joseph Hart's Battalion from Bucks and adjacent counties. Hart's unit was ordered to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and Baxter was among those who were held in reserve there while Washington's main force went on to Long Island. Thus he was fortunate not to be caught up in the disaster of the Battle of Long Island on August 27. His fate was reserved for another battle just a few months later.

The remainder of Hart's Battalion at Perth Amboy was dismissed on September 9. Lieutenant Colonel Baxter was the addressee of the order of discharge, perhaps in the absence of his superior Colonel Hart, who was simultaneously a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention at the time of his service.

Baxter returned home, but it was not long before duty called again. A new Constitution for the state was promulgated in September by the Revolutionary party. However, Bucks County had many Tories who attempted to continue the old provincial form of government. Under the old regime, elections for the provincial Assembly would have been held early in October, but the new government cancelled the election for 1776. Nevertheless, the Loyalists of Bucks gathered at Newtown, the county seat and place for county elections, and attempted to carry on the election on October 1. They were led by Sheriff Samuel Biles, himself a Tory. On orders from Lieutenant Colonel Baxter, a company under the command of Captain John Jamison suppressed the election. The next day, Baxter sent an account of the matter to the Council of Safety in Philadelphia, and on the third, the Council ordered Judge Henry Wynkoop of Bucks County to look into the event further and submit the names of everyone involved, as enemies trying to subvert the revolutionary effort.

Captain Jamison and his company were paid eight pounds, fifteen shillings and ten pence for their expenses in putting down the election.

Some time in October Baxter rejoined the Flying Camp in New Jersey. At the end of the month he was placed in command of the remaining men of Colonel Hart's Battalion, replacing Colonel McAllister of York County, who had earlier taken the place of Colonel Hart.

When Baxter returned to the army, the situation was worse than ever. Washington and the main part of his army had been driven up the Hudson River from New York to White Plains. Baxter joined the garrison at Fort Washington, an American stronghold on the upper end of Manhattan Island. Here 2800 men under Colonel Robert Magaw were cut off from the rest of the American forces. Although the geography of the position made it seem strong, the fortifications were weak and the garrison could easily be outnumbered by the British. Colonel Baxter and his militia of the Flying Camp were posted on Laurel Hill on the Harlem River, at the eastern end of the American position. On November 15, 1776, the British moved to a point across the Harlem River from Baxter and prepared to attack. On the morning of the 16th they crossed and established a foothold below Laurel Hill, while another force of German mercenaries crossed at King's Bridge on the northern tip of Manhattan. In the subsequent fighting the Continental troops were forced to retire into the fort, leaving Baxter and his militia behind. Baxter was in the midst of the struggle, and was killed by a British officer as he encouraged his men to fight on. By 3 P.M. the Americans had to surrender Fort Washington, and virtually the entire American force was taken prisoner. The remainder of Washington's army had to continue its retreat, which was not to end until it crossed the Delaware River to a haven in Bucks County early in December.

Baxter was the first officer from Bucks County to give his life in the War of the Revolution. He left a widow Elizabeth and seven children (three daughters and four sons). To support

herself and her family, Elizabeth went back into the innkeeping business again at Bridge Valley. She remained in Warwick Township until the early 1790's, when she moved to Abington Township and sold the place in Bucks County.

Colonel Baxter's grave on Manhattan was marked with a white marble post, without any inscription. For many years it was neglected, and a visitor in 1894 became concerned with the location, saying, "The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution could perform a worthy act if they would, by removing his remains to a more suitable resting place, as they are now in a beer garden."

Both the beer garden and the unmarked gravestone are now long gone, but Colonel Baxter is not completely forgotten. New York City's George Washington High School now occupies the site at the crest of the hill where Baxter's militiamen fought so valiantly. If one ventures to the corner of 192nd Street and Audubon Avenue in upper Manhattan, one can peer through the school's high iron fence and see a tall flagpole and a huge rock with the following inscription on a bronze plate placed there by the Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on June 23, 1923: "In grateful remembrance of the patriot volunteers of the Pennsylvania Flying Camp led by Colonel William Baxter of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who with many of his men fell while defending this height, 16 November 1776, and was buried near this spot. This rock stood within the lines of Fort George, the principal work constructed by the British and Hessian forces who occupied Laurel Hill, 1776-1783."

William Baxter was not nearly as prominent as his fellow silversmith, Paul Revere of Boston. Nor has he come down to us as so dashing and colorful a character. Perhaps if his career were not cut short at the Battle of Fort Washington, his name would be more familiar as a craftsman in silver. But his brief role as a vigorous and dedicated patriot in some of the more dismal hours of the Revolution has earned him a niche in American history. ■

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The Nutshell Guide

by Barbara Ryalls

... TO FACTORY OUTLETS

Hathaway shirts for 30% off? Devil Dogs — three Family Packs for \$1.25? A Villager first-quality sweater for \$8.00? Yes, and many more bargains, all within the Bucks County area.

As many people already know, Bucks County and nearby areas abound with factory outlets — beautiful bargains just waiting for you. This guide barely scratches the surface, so don't be surprised if your favorite outlet is not included. In future issues, we will alert you to additional money-saving opportunities.

Before heading off to scout the outlets, I would recommend the following:

1. Carry sufficient cash. Many shops take checks or BankAmericard or Master Charge, but they vary — they **all** take cash!
2. Carry a good map of Bucks County.
3. Don't be bashful — dressing rooms are often community type. And don't be afraid to ask questions about the merchandise. Sales personnel are generally quite helpful.
4. Know your merchandise and pricing structure.
5. Have the courage of your convictions!

And now, off to savings. First, women's clothing:

Village Factory Outlet, Easton Rd. and Rte. 63, Willow Grove. All first quality merchandise. Should you find any flaws, they request you point it out to the personnel. National brands — labels in — examples: White Stag, Catalina, Sidney Gould, Seaton Hall. Discounts of 30-50%. Sales discount even more — a \$24 Hawaiian sun dress selling for \$5. No checks. B.A.M.C. M,W,TH,F: 10-9; TU,SAT: 10;5:30; SUN: 10-4.

Foremost Factory Outlet Store, Independence Ave., off State Rd. (below I-95), Cornwells Heights. Primarily

Villager clothes. Some R&K and The Kollection. 30-50% off retail. Labels in. Sales even more (40% off **already** discounted price). I bought a belted, wide-sleeved pullover sweater for \$7.75. Closeouts excellent. Had Villager summer slacks, skirts, and shorts — 2 for \$9.50. Primarily first quality — some seconds, which are marked. Checks. M,TU,W,TH, SA: 10-5; F: 10-6.

Bucks County Apparel Factory Outlet, Old Easton Rd., Doylestown. Quality merchandise discounted 30-50%, most around 40%. National brands (of the type carried by Lord & Taylor and better stores) — some labels in, some out. All first quality. Strive for high style, classical look. Stock twice a week. They call themselves "The outlet with class." It is more like shopping in a small women's shop than an outlet. Checks. B.A.M.C. M-TH: 50-5; F: 10-9; SA: 10-5; SU: 12-5.

And now for men's clothing:

Factory Slack Rack, Old Easton Rd., Pipersville, 766-7487. A full range of tailored, classic merchandise. Suits, jackets, slacks, sweaters, shirts, etc. First quality. National brands. Labels out. Discounts range from 25-50%. Specialty is coordinated outfits. Good turnover on inventory — specials on selected merchandise at all times. Extremely helpful but not pushy. A warm atmosphere. Checks. B.A.M.C., M,TU,W,SA: 10-5; TH,F: 10-9; SU: 12-5.

Pinch, Penny, & Dresswell, 651 Old Easton Rd., Doylestown, 348-4598. National brands. Labels in some. Primarily first quality. Some irregulars, which are marked. Discounts range from 25-50%, most around 30%. Specialties are sports coats and blazers,

sweaters and dress slacks. Stock 2-3 times a week. Checks. BA.MC. M-SA: 10-5:30, F: til 9.

Shops catering to the whole family:

Infanta Knitting Mills, 1080 Industrial Blvd., Southampton. 357-3940. Carry knit goods (both clothes and fabrics). LoveBug brand name — children's, pre-teens, junior sizes. Also have womens' and mens' knit goods. Discounts of 20-50%. Damaged goods more. Also have Rob Roy shirts. First quality except for marked specials. Sell sweater pieces and trimmings to match. Can put together a sweater set for under \$2. Specialty is sweaters. Checks. TU-F: 10:30-4:30.

Barbara Jean's Mill to You, Rte. 1, Penndel. 757-3781. Primarily knit wear, infant size up to men's. National brands. First quality merchandise. If seconds, they are marked. Discounts range from below wholesale to 40% off retail. Specialty is children's clothing. I picked up a beautiful, 2-piece rust knit outfit (3T) for \$6.99. Friendly and helpful. Been in business for 22 years. Checks. Layaway. TU-SA: 10-5.

Superior Factory Outlet, 3949 Brownsville Rd., Trevoze. 357-6677. Primarily casual wear for everyone. Very large selection of jeans — new and used. Wranglers. Slacks, jackets, sweatshirts, shirts. Nice selection of sweaters. Both first quality and seconds (marked). Reminds me of an Army-Navy store — but don't let that put you off — there are excellent buys here. Labels in and out. Layaway. M,TH,F: 10-9; TU,SA: 10-6.

And to appease your appetite:

Virnelson's Bakery Outlet, Street Rd., just off I-95, Cornwells Heights. Bread (white, rye, pumpernickel, whole wheat), rolls, cookies, and pastries. Some outdated, some surplus. Approximately 50% off retail. M-SA: 10-1, M,W,F: 2-4; TU,TH: 2-7

Drake's Bakery Outlet, 930 River Road, Croydon. All those good Drake products for you lunch packers — Devil Dogs, RingDings, Yodels, Coffee

Cakes, etc. Outdated. Example. Family Pack of Coffee Cakes — 79c each or 3/\$1.25. All products freeze. M-F: 9-5, SA: 9-3.

Entenmann's, Rte. 413, Bristol (near Rte. 13). Being an ardent Entenmann fan, this outlet overjoys me. Carry both outdated and damaged goods. Example: for a \$1.29 product, if outdated — 75c; if damaged — 95c. Wednesday is a good day to shop, for expiration date is Tues. The shop is filled. By Sunday the shelves are bare. M-SU: 9-5.

For the house:

Factory Outlet Paint and Wall Covering Company, Rte. 1 & Hulmeville Ave., Penndel. 757-6781. Carry over 20,000 rolls of wallpaper (vinyls, flocks, pre-pasted, etc.) and paints. Flocks are their specialty — over 2,800 rolls. All first quality. Discounts range from 10-50%. Closeouts even more — example: an \$8.95 roll closing out for \$3.25. Does not install but recommends people. Friendly and helpful. Checks. BA. MC. M,TU,TH,SA: 9-5; W,F: 1-9.

But TAKE WARNING! Outlet shopping appears to be addictive! It requires both time and patience, but if you have a little of each, it is well worth the investment of both. Should you have a favorite outlet you think others should know about, please drop me a line c/o Panorama. And in the meantime, "happy outleting!" ■

If 18th Century
is your style, build a
Calhoun home

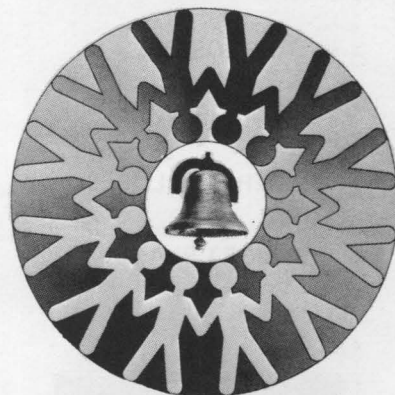


Georgian architecture, distinguished by its symmetry and Greco-Roman embellishment, paralleled the rise of an American "merchant-prince" group late in the Colonial era.

The adaptation above, by William R. Calhoun, includes oak-beamed family room with one-inch pine planking and walk-in fireplace. Decorative woodwork was cut by hand at the construction site.

If you are planning to build in Bucks County or Montgomery County, call for brochure or appointment to see examples of Calhoun homes. From mid-eighties.

WILLIAM R. CALHOUN
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Restoration Primer

by Anne Shultes

Photography courtesy of Strawberry Banke.



A RESTORATION YOU'LL WANT TO VISIT

If you're starting the year by mapping out places to visit during 1976, let me put in a word for Strawberry Banke. I toured this Portsmouth, N.H. restoration in October and I think there's no place that has more to teach about historic preservation.

So many of the restorations the public can visit are completed. Some, like Williamsburg, are unbearably perfect. You tour the houses and know that your old place, which is soaking in all the cash and energy you planned to save for your old age, will never be this elegant.

But few of the 35 Strawberry Banke buildings are completely restored, and some are stripped to the bones. You will enjoy having the chance to exclaim, "At least ours was never this bad!"

The area, first settled in 1630, was a maritime community on the shores of Puddle Dock, a tidal inlet (filled in) that branched from the harbor where the Piscataqua River meets the ocean. The houses, built between 1695 and the early 19th century by sea captains,

sailors, mast- and sail-makers, merchants, fishermen and shopkeepers, are nearly all original to the site. There is only one reconstruction.

Preservationists saved the area in the 1950s when a 10-acre urban renewal project threatened to level what had turned into a slum.

Some of the houses can be seen from the exterior only. Others are open to give you an awful glimpse of what an old house "in the rough" really means. Consider the Moulton House. The printed guide says, with whimsical understatement, "Inside this interesting building one gains a sense of the myriad problems that face restoration experts."

Indeed. The original paint is all there — blistered into a million fragments which appear to have been laminated onto the wood moldings. The original floors are there — falling through. The original feathered pine panelling is there (the sign says so) — under horrible layers of wallpaper. The window sills are there, just barely.

Through some of the walls you can see daylight between laths, where plaster has crumbled away. Besides being in an apparently hopeless condition, the house has only two rooms downstairs. Upstairs (not open to the public) are a minimum of two more.

This is the kind of house that breaks up marriages, when one partner wants to tackle it and the other runs the other direction. As my restorationist friend says, "If you aren't both totally committed to it, take the money and go out dancing."

Across the lane from Moulton House is a place undergoing cellar excavation. A pool of slimy water has formed from seepage. Rotted sills and beams are being replaced and a look at the new wood suggests a lesson. It is all incised with the date 1975!

How hard it can be to date the materials you find in old buildings! Today's restorationists should not compound the problem for future generations. Dating the new things you build in, when possible, is your responsibility.

The excitement of discovery keeps many people going in spite of anything the old house can do to frustrate them. This, too, is typified at Strawberry Banke. The staff found that tiny Moulton House was earmarked for expansion even in 1750 when it was built. Inside the back wall, framing for a door to a future room was discovered. The builder had even provided a roughed-in fireplace facing into the new room that never was built.

Much more thrilling is Sherburne House, which was first thought to be a well-proportioned 18th century dwelling with a center hall and a chimney at each end. Detailed written guides inside the house, upstairs and down, point out the clues that led to the discovery that the place actually dates from the 17th century and originally had two tall gables in front, leaded casement windows, and a central chimney "great hall" design derived from the medieval period.

The house has now been restored to its original appearance, but there is also on display a scale model of the way it looked when the corporation acquired it.

Other completed restorations range from simple designs to elegant Georgian mansions like the home of Captain Keyran Walsh, which features grained and marbelled woodwork and has eight cornice types and seven door styles.

Because Strawberry Banke is intent upon authenticity (they do not even allow embroidered window hangings, because they have found no evidence that embroidery was ever used at windows), I would like to see them go one more step and restore Puddle Dock itself. It was filled in during the 1890s, no doubt after citizens had complained for generations about the stench and insects it spawned.

But life in the 18th century was characterized by skimpy public sanitation and ripe odors in the streets. Most

restored villages have a sterile cleanliness that makes us not quite believe in them. Here, without violating public health codes, the return of the waterway could recapture some of the old, dank, funky feeling in this most down-to-earth of restorations. (They would first have to complete an archaeological dig.

I feel good about Strawberry Banke because it doesn't try to make historic preservation look easy. The non-profit foundation which runs it obviously has to nudge the projects into a recalcitrant budget, just as home restorationists must do.

Strawberry Banke is open every day from May 1 to October 31. For a descriptive brochure, write to Box 300, Portsmouth, N.H. 03801. ■



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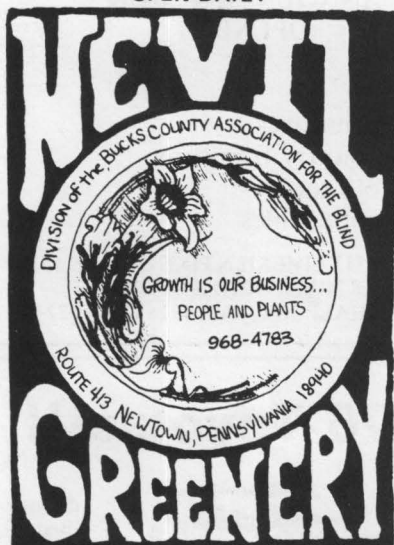
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By Nancy Kolb



BEGONIAS

With the January doldrums upon us in full force, we can now turn our attention to indoor plants again — specifically, my own particular favorite plant family, begonias. It is hard to imagine a family of plants with more diversity, excitement and beauty. Begonias are truly the answer to the question, "What can I grow in the house that will bloom?" With a few compensations to the plant's particular cultural requirements, you can grow specimen begonias in your house or greenhouse.

Certainly the most familiar type of begonia is the fibrous rooted which is sold by the millions in the spring as bedding plants for outdoors. They also adapt reasonably well to growing indoors. With the rainbow of flower colors and foliage available, they are sure to brighten up dreary January days with their cheery bloom and crisp foliage. Of all begonias these are among the easiest to grow into lovely, well-shaped plants. The secret, however, is to keep the tips of each shoot pinched back. Left to their own devices, these charmers will grow into unsightly, leggy plants. Pinching out the terminal bud will encourage lateral growth and the formation of compact plants covered with many flowers. Regular application of a 20-20-20 fertilizer will produce healthy growth and plentiful winter bloom.

Although they can grow in the shade in the summer it is necessary to give them as much indirect light as possible in the winter, for as we all know, the intensity of winter sunlight is much less than it is in the summer. Plants need to be somewhat pot bound if they are to bloom; although if the roots are too crowded, it is unlikely that they



will grow well. Keep dead flowers and leaves pinched off to discourage the growth of fungus or disease.

Next spring, the plants that have brightened up your home all winter can be put outdoors on the patio or planted directly into the garden. Do this late in May and be sure the plants are protected from direct sunlight for a few days until they become acclimated to outdoor living. You can also take cuttings and turn your single plant into a whole garden full of cheery plants. Cuttings root easily in sand, vermiculite, or even plain water. Allow at least six to eight weeks for the formation of a healthy enough root system to tolerate transplanting. If you root in water, when the roots are well developed

gradually add sand or light potting soil to the water over a day or two to minimize transplanting shock.

Another popular type of begonia is the rhizomatous. These are plants with fancy leaves (that grow from large curling stems called rhizomes) and bloom from January to June on tall stalks with large numbers of flowers (generally in shades of pink and white). These flowers are remarkable for their profusion and staying power. There are many hundreds of varieties of rhizomatous begonias, but the following ones, I have found easy to grow with minimal care — Begonia "Cleopatra," Begonia "Maphil," and a delightful miniature Begonia "Robert Shatzer."

Local sources for these plants are somewhat difficult to find, but there are several mail order greenhouses that specialize in begonias (Logee's in Connecticut and Kartuz in Massachusetts). Believe me, these are well worth the effort expended in locating a source for plants. One word of caution: don't allow the rhizomes to sit in water or to remain too wet. This will encourage them to rot and become diseased.


Rex begonias are another wonderful group of begonias that many people find a delight to grow. The foliage on these plants is the primary reason for growing them. What flowers most of them have are largely insignificant, but the foliage in spectacular colors more than makes up for the lack of flowers. Some varieties that are particularly fun to grow are Begonia "Merry Christmas," Begonia "Rhapsody," and Begonia "Mulberry." Be very careful, when watering rex begonias, not to use water that is too cold (this is actually true of all indoor plants) and do not let the water sit on the leaves of the plant as this encourages fungus and mold — the nemesis of all begonias.

Although this column does not permit me enough space to go into all the different species of begonias, there is one more that merits some attention — the new Rieger hybrids. They are a cross between the tuberous varieties with their beautiful flowers and the fibrous species with their quantities of flowers. They can make lovely house

plants, but they need quite a lot of extra care. A high light level is essential for good blooming, as is a consistently high level of fertilizer. Riegers can never be allowed to dry out and you should maintain as high a humidity level as possible.

Your first purchase of a begonia can be the beginning of a long-standing love affair. Try one new variety at a time so that you can learn its needs, and soon you can become an expert in the care and feeding of this delightful plant family.

Don't forget the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Spring Flower and Garden Show at the Civic Center from March 7 to 14, 1976.



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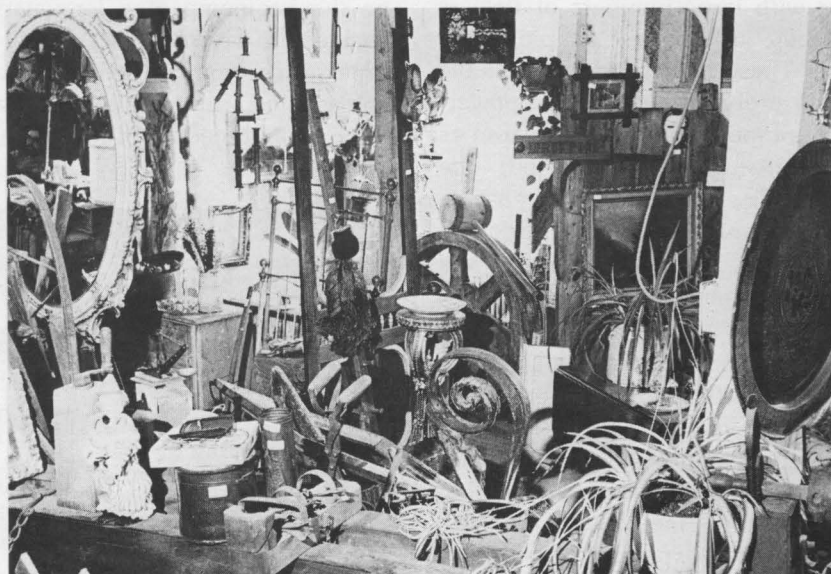
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Photography by Robert Smith-Felver



A NOVEL SHOP IN PLUMSTEADVILLE

The Frog Pond is a name to remember. And that's what the shop's owners, Robin Frome and Tim Moyer, had in mind. "Also, we didn't want a name which implied we dealt only in one area," said Tim, "since we handle a variety of things and try not to specialize."

The shop is one of great variety and reveals that the owners are creative and imaginative. The merchandise can appeal to customer, dealer, decorator and display artist alike. For example, there are crafts, including corduroy frog bean bags by Robin and wood sculpture by Tim; plants in hanging baskets; a copper still (\$35.00); some very nice, inexpensive oil paintings; a seven-foot pine barber pole (\$35.00); an 1870 Samusuki Blue Sea Eagle plate (\$65.00); a wooden slide with Bentwood supports (\$125.00); and a three-tier pine country store display table (\$135.00).

I also noticed they had a number of very large pieces. Tim explained: "If there's one thing Robin and I like to buy, particularly, it's the larger things many dealers stay away from. You

have to haul the stuff and there's a smaller market for these big pieces, because a person has to have a huge house to accommodate them."

That certainly applied to a very impressive-looking banquet table they had. It opens to twelve feet. Another biggie was a nine-foot-tall pier mirror, so named because it hung in the pier, or wall section between columns or windows. It is an architectural gilt mirror, from around 1840, and is priced at \$325.00. Tim explained that someone at one time had painted the mirror and he and Robin have been trying to take the brown paint off and get to the original gilt.

"I know it doesn't seem right now," he said, "but people go through all kinds of phases in furniture. In the 20s you painted everything white and put little decals on. In the 50s and 60s, when they got a hold of old furniture, they stripped it all the way down to the wood. Now, with primitive pieces, you want to retain the color."

Another impressive piece was a pine mantel, circa 1775, which came from a New Jersey home built just before the

Revolution. It needs stripping, but otherwise is in excellent condition. The price is low — \$65.00.

The Frog Pond tries to keep its pricing on the low side. "If there's a specialty," said Robin, "I think it is trying to buy inexpensively and price low. Occasionally, we buy something quite unusual and put a standard price on it, because we don't mind waiting around with it. However, the majority of things we like to move and price a little lower."

The business partnership between Robin and Tim began a little over two years ago. They had both worked for another antique shop and when it closed, Robin decided to open her own shop. Tim went to New York to become an actor, didn't like Manhattan, and returned to Bucks County to become an actor here. It was then that the two of them decided to pool their resources and form the partnership. Theirs is one of mutual respect, an important factor in any partnership. Robin summed it up succinctly: "We have much in common and decisions come easier when you have this mutuality."

As she spoke, she fingered a Teddy Bear sitting on her desk. I asked her about it. He was the first purchase they made for the shop and was wearing a child's high button shoes, exactly the way he had when they bought him. In fact, they have a collection of these old, worn toys. I asked if any were for sale and Robin replied: "No, we have taken them out of circulation. Ours is a sort of rest home for overloved stuffed toys."

The shop is located at Route #611 in Plumsteadville in a building that dates around the Civil War and was originally a church. It has changed hands and purposes many times since then, but now houses five antique shops and a flea market within the two-story-and-basement structure. As you enter the building, there is a lovely display by The Frog Pond of primitive pieces—woods and enamelware. The five shopkeepers take turns with the lobby display for about two weeks each.

The Frog Pond is a unique shop. And Robin and Tim will make you feel welcome. Open six days, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Wednesday. ■



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Rambling With Russ

by A. Russell Thomas



CHIEF NYAKI

IT WAS a hot sultry afternoon when my good friend and family doctor, the late Allen H. Moore, M.D., called me on the telephone, saying he might have a good story for my newspaper. He said that a state trooper had called him from the Warrington sub-station saying there was a man at the Fountain House in Doylestown who was having a heart attack.

The good doctor advised the trooper to bring the man to his Doylestown office, and when he arrived he looked more like an Eskimo than anything else. He looked pale, was sweating freely, and appeared to be gasping for his breath. Dr. Moore was not long in administering a dose of morphine to take care of the immediate emergency, and then the doctor ordered the patient to be taken to the Doylestown Hospital on East Oakland avenue.

An hour later Dr. Moore arrived at the hospital and found the patient much better and from all appearances in pretty good shape. The doctor sat by his bed to get a history from him — and what a history! He stated that he was Chief Charles Red Eagle, also known as Chief Eagle Nyaki, overlord of some 6,000 Chinook Indians in his home town of Point Barrow, Alaska.

Chief Nyaki, a graduate physician who had studied medicine in several countries, could speak several languages.

He was 73 years old, but did not look one year older than either the state trooper or the doctor. Our Eskimo friend had been to Washington, in the interest of his fellow Indian tribesmen. His appeal was to have been made to the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, seeking a release that would allow the Indians to become citizens outside their own reservations, so that they could enjoy the rights of American citizens at large.

When he arrived in Washington he found the Indian office closed for the summer and was notified that his appeal would have to be put off until November. There was nothing to do but to return home. Funds were low, although they were available at his home, where he had eight oil wells and had an interest in the fur business, as well as being chief of his tribe, and a physician to boot. He was quick to say that no favors were sought in the way of "lifts" by automobiles or other transportation, so he had started to walk to New York, where transportation back to Alaska by boat awaited him. It was to take Chief Nyaki about 32 days for the trip from New York City to his home in Alaska and the last leg of the trip he would make in seven days and six nights, by bobsled.

In addition to speaking English per-

fectly, Chief Nyaki spoke French, German, Spanish, Italian, Chinese and Russian. He said he was an honorary member of the Kiwanis Club of Sitka, Alaska. (That impressed me, for this Rambler was then a member of the Kiwanis Club of Doylestown).

The story was so fantastic that Dr. Moore then called this Rambler to the hospital where I met Chief Nyaki face to face. The chief seemed so thankful for what we had done for him and so appreciative of our professional courtesies that he asked both of us what size coats our wives wore. He promised to see that Dr. Moore got a mink coat for his wife, Faye, and that I got a mink stole for my wife. Now what could be more wonderful?

But the story has a different ending. Before the next morning we were notified by the State Police in Warrington that this man was a faker, a bum, and worst of all, a dope addict. He had completely fooled all of us by his "pipe dreams." He got his dope all right, and he had done it by a clever piece of acting!

125th ANNIVERSARY

THE YEAR 1975 marks the 125th anniversary of Doylestown Lodge No. 245, Free and Accepted Masons. It was constituted by warrant under the Seal of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1850. Doylestown Lodge now ranks 77th in point of continuous existence among the subordinate lodges in Pennsylvania.

Lodge No. 245, however, is not the first lodge to be constituted in Doylestown. Its ancestor, Benevolent Lodge No. 168 was organized in 1819 and continued as an active body until some time in the 1830's when popular agitation against secret societies in general and the Masonic fraternity in particular caused it to be turned out of its quarters in the old Court House, and its dissolution shortly thereafter.

The Masonic order in Doylestown was revived on August 27, 1850. The warrant members were William Carr, Stephen Brock, Abraham Morris, Josiah Rich, John McIntosh, John D. James, John William Fry, John S. Bryan, Caleb E. Wright and Oonas Ott.

During all of its history the Doylestown Lodge has had but two homes. The first were rented quarters in what was known as Temperance Hall on East State street, not far from the present temple. The lodge held its first meeting in its present location at the dedication October 28, 1858. Since its constitution in 1850, Doylestown Lodge has initiated and admitted to membership no less than 1,464 Masons, of whom 524 are still members.

A PANORAMA reader has asked when the Doylestown-Easton trolley line got under way. The first spike on this line was driven on Saturday morning, June 22, 1901, in the presence of a number of persons, including my

father, who was then editor-publisher of the *Doylestown Intelligencer*. Also present were Councilman T. O. Atkinson and John G. Randall, H. J. Shoemaker and Samuel A. Hellyer, Superintendent T. H. Connell, Construction Boss M. S. Shinn, Street Commissioner Andrew Richard, Editor C. E. Woodmansee of the *Wycombe Herald*; John Clemens, Attorney Wynne James, Nelson K. Leatherman, Daniel G. Fretz, James Shellenberger, Edward Newell and General W. W. H. Davis. The first spike driven in this line was made at the foundry of the Ruos Agricultural Works, Doylestown, and it contained the inscription, "D. & E., 1901, H. D. R." ■

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Horse Talk

by Phoebe Taylor

HORSE RACING IN BUCKS COUNTY

The assemblage of horses that day in early November, 1751 was as colorful as the great painting of the "Horse Fair." Sorrels and roans and greys were trotted about, awaiting the race at John William's Ferry, Falls Township, Bucks County. There were kicks and skirmishes as horses trumpeted and mares and geldings snorted and flourished their tails.

Wagers were placed and boasts were made . . . "Depend upon it, sir, she's as good as any runs at Newmarket."

"That one's got no notion of form; why my Weazle can run the whole course and show her heels to the best of them."

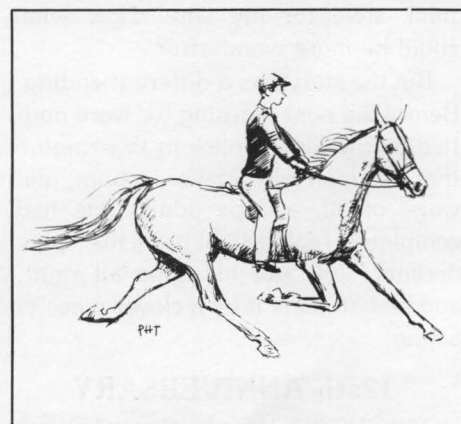
A plate of Ten Pounds would be given gratis to the winner. Each entry paid Fifteen Shillings four days before the running and now they were milling around waiting to be measured, for their height would determine the weight carried. The horses were small and an average horse, mare or gelding or 14 hands must carry 140 pounds. Every inch higher added 14 pounds and each inch above that 7 pounds.

Three heats were run during two days of racing in Bucks County and the winners celebrated afterward at Elijah Bond's tavern.

There was horse racing in the colonies as early as 1674 but Puritan Plymouth forbade racing in the streets of the town and Maryland decreed that no races be run near the yearly meetings of the people called Quakers.

However, in Quaker Philadelphia, horses raced in Central Square! "They were dodging in and out among the trees," said one observer. Sometimes there was a hanging in the Square, but undaunted, the riders raced their steeds around the gallows. This must

have been too much, for in 1710 a law was passed announcing penalties for those who . . . "run races, either on foot or on horseback, lay wagers or use any gaming or needless or vain sports and pastimes."



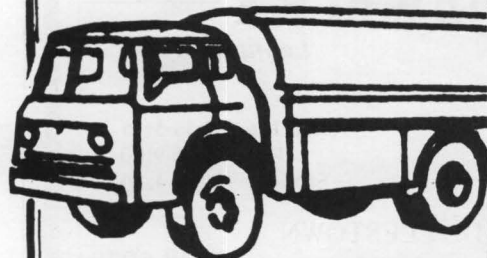
The law was later repealed and a Jockey Club was founded in 1750. Racing under the trees gave way to more formal events which were reported on the English calendar; (Pennsylvania was referred to as "New England.")

Thoroughbreds were shipped to America at a steady rate. One Bucks County man, Thomas Bengel, became famous for the horse he bought in 1788. He imported from London a big grey named Messenger, large of head and unimpressive in looks, but with a commanding presence. At Newmarket he had been raced as a 3, 4 and 5 year old. Now, at 8 years of age he was brought to the Black Horse Tavern to stand at stud. He was ugly and ill-tempered, but was to become the greatest thoroughbred stallion in America.

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AUTOMATIC DELIVERIES**

traced back to Messenger, and his great grandson Hambletonian is considered the founder of the American Standard bred breed.

Messenger's great contribution to racing does not mean that he initiated trotting as a gait, for trotters were pulling chariots 4,000 years ago in Asia. The pacer, whose gait is natural and only enhanced by the hobbles worn, was mentioned by Chaucer when he wrote about a "proper amblynge little nag."

Trotters and pacers were ridden under saddle for many years. It was not until after the Revolution, when roads were improved and light wagons were built, that driving races began. Many a race was very informal . . . a slap of the reins, a cluck and they were off.

"Ho, Samuel, there, I'll race ye to the fork" . . . would be all the challenge needed to start a race. Parsons and circuit judges and doctors found it humiliating if any horse passed them on their way to church or the court house or the next patient.

There were, however, "wowers and bluenoses" who felt that the evil of racing must be stamped out and they were successful in establishing anti-racing laws in the north. But even with these laws the temptation to urge on that nice driving horse into a quick match was overwhelming. "Trotting is not as immoral as running, anyway," they said. With this pleasant rationalization horsemen began increasing their speed and found ways to strip down their wagons to take minutes off their time.

A two-wheeled skeletal vehicle holding one person was called a sulky for only a "sulky man would sit alone." Even Webster says that the sulky is so called in the sense of keeping aloof, because the vehicle seats only one person.

Breezing along a track at nearly 30 miles per hour behind a perfectly trained horse is a thrilling experience. The precise gait, the colorful drivers, the excitement became a prime feature of country fairs. Later, tracks were built and next month we will describe the races at the Fair Grounds in Doylestown in the early 1900s. ■

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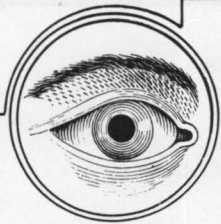
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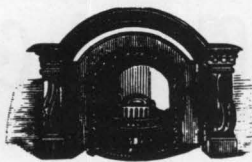
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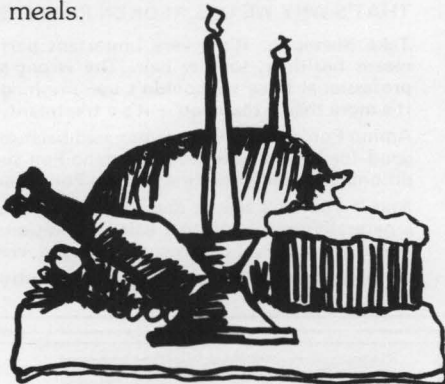


The Savory Stewpot

by Aimee Koch

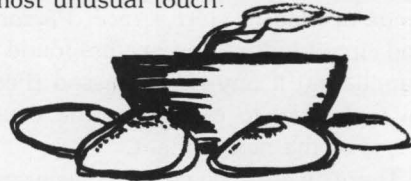
No matter how far back you go in time there have been recipes in every kitchen. Whether they were crude or complicated, written down or simply passed from mother to daughter, favorite methods of food preparation have been well established in every household for centuries.

American kitchens were no exception. They literally became the "melting pot" of the world at an early age and they did it the hard way. With little or no food remaining after long sea voyages, and European seeds that did not germinate well in the new soil and climate conditions, the colonists faced starvation in the midst of an abundance of "foreign" animals, fruits and vegetables. But with the help of the Indians and by putting their heads together, much of this questionable vegetation and meat was turned into life-saving and surprisingly tasty meals.



The influence of all the European factions is still in evidence in many of the things we eat today. In the coming months, The Savory Stewpot will be presenting a series of authentic Colonial dinner recipes with a little background on a particular course or ingredient. Fortunately, the recipes have been modernized and you are invited to try them out. Questions, comments and additional recipes are more than welcome. Bon appetit!

As the first areas to be settled were among the coastline, seafood was one of the first food sources tapped. Cod, bass, sturgeon, eels, mussels, clams and other shellfish were plentiful and were served almost daily in some form or other. During those cold months of winter, kettles of soup were spooned up in delicious and warming combinations. One of these was Bisque of Clam and Chicken. I think the addition of the whipped cream before serving adds a most unusual touch.

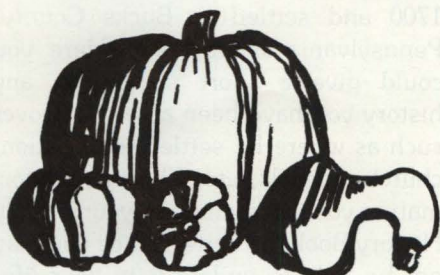


BISQUE OF CLAM AND CHICKEN

- 1½ cups clam juice
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- ¼ cup diced celery
- 1 small bay leaf
- 2 cups chicken broth
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 3 tablespoons all-purpose flour
- 1 cup cooked chicken, finely chopped
- ½ cup clams, finely chopped
- 1 cup light cream
- salt and pepper to taste
- ¼ cup whipping cream
- 1 tablespoon pimiento, drained and finely chopped

Simmer clam juice with onion, celery and bay leaf for 30 minutes. Add chicken stock and bring to a boil. Strain and discard vegetables and bay leaf. Melt butter in saucepan and add flour. Add hot stock all at once, stir until blended. Add chicken, clams, light cream, salt and pepper. Simmer 20 minutes over low heat, do not boil, stir occasionally. Whip cream until soft peaks form. Fold in pimiento. Serve in warm bowls with 1 tablespoon of whipped cream-pimiento mixture on each serving. Serves six.

Squash and pumpkin, which was called "pompkin" in England, soon became an integral part of many colonial meals. Most often, squash was baked or boiled, crushed and seasoned and was served with any meal of the day. Shells were sometimes dried out and used for cups and bowls. I'm sure anyone who has eaten acorn squash has had it prepared this way. It's still popular and just as nutritious.



MAPLE GLAZED SQUASH

2 small acorn squash
2 tablespoons melted butter
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1/8 teaspoon ground nutmeg
1/3 cup maple syrup
Cut squash in halves, clean out seeds and stringy fibers. Cut a thin slice off the bottom of each squash so that it will stand upright. Place the squash in baking dish and add 1/4 inch water to the pan. Combine butter, salt, spices and syrup; spoon into the center of the squashes. Brush the syrup mixture over the inside of each squash. Bake in 350° oven until tender (45 minutes to 1 hour). Baste with butter syrup mixture during baking. Serves four.

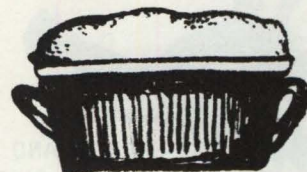
One of the oldest known spices also proved to be one of the most popular — ginger. Its use was limitless in roasted meats, cakes, preserves, mincemeat and ginger ale. The best ginger is from Jamaica where it was planted by the Spanish and imported as long ago as the 1500's. Sometimes strong spices and herbs were used to mask foul odors of rancid meat. But, fortunately today, this is not its primary use. We can still enjoy an old favorite dish, Ginger Beef, without fear of the tantalizing flavor and aroma.

GINGER BEEF

2 onions, chopped
1 clove garlic, chopped
1 1/2 teaspoons tumeric
4 teaspoons powdered ginger
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1/2 cup vegetable oil
1 cup canned tomatoes, drained
1 can condensed onion soup
1 1/4 pounds flank steak or chuck roast, cut in strips
Combine onions, garlic, tumeric, ginger, salt and beef. Let stand for one hour. Heat oil in heavy pan and saute beef mixture. Add tomatoes and onion soup. Cover and simmer 1 1/2 to 2 hours, adding water if the mixture seems too dry. Serves four.

After all that, you'd better have room for dessert! Indian Pudding is the oldest of New England desserts still served today. Back then, it was baked on Saturday for 10 hours and

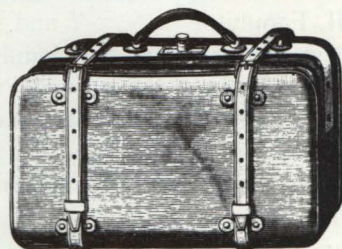
eaten for supper, drowned in rich, thick cream. With today's controlled cooking methods, the baking time has been reduced but not the good old-fashioned flavor.



BAKED INDIAN PUDDING

3 tablespoons butter
2/3 cup dark molasses
5 cups milk
3/4 teaspoon cinnamon
3/4 teaspoon nutmeg
1/2 teaspoon ginger
1/2 cup yellow cornmeal
1/2 teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons sugar
whipped cream
Preheat oven to 300°. Grease an 8" x 10" baking dish (at least 3 inches deep). In a saucepan heat the butter, molasses and 4 cups of the milk. In another saucepan thoroughly combine the spices, cornmeal, salt and sugar. Stir in heated milk mixture. Cook over moderate heat, stirring frequently, until it thickens. Pour into baking dish. Add the remaining cup of milk but do not stir it in. Bake at least 3 hours without stirring. Serve warm, topped with whipped cream.

For a different flavor sensation, include a bit of grated orange or lemon rind and top with vanilla ice cream as mentioned in Eleanor Early's *New England Cookbook*. ■



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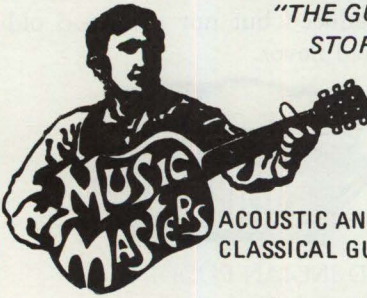


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Genealogically Speaking

by Marion Mizenko

CREATE YOUR OWN BICENTENNIAL MEMORABILIA

At one time or another, all of those interested in family history have been asked, "What are you going to do with it?" "Will we ever see it in print?" These are very delicate questions to answer! If you say you are going to print it, everyone wants to know when, and if you indicate you are just collecting the information, many of your sources will become disinterested and your supply of data will be greatly reduced.

Keeping records on charts and in books such as we have advocated in this column is one thing; bringing them to the printer's press is another whole ball game. There has never been devised, to my knowledge, a universally accepted numbering system that permits an author complete flexibility, backward and forward from the first immigrant. Some systems have been observed consisting of more than twenty digits per number! Instant identification with every individual in a genealogy would be a great accomplishment but not at the expense of twenty-digit numbers. The numbering system we have suggested in previous columns for your Master Book could be used but the following is a more accepted method for the printed form. Rev. A. J. Fretz, the great genealogist of Bucks County at the turn of the century, who produced more than thirteen extensive genealogies for the Pennsylvania Germans, used a very simple system which we refer to you as the most practical at the onset. Some of Rev. Fretz's genealogies ran more than 600 pages and are still in great demand today by researchers.

The first immigrant in any given line would be designated as "I," the second generation as "II," and so on as outlined in the hypothetical illustration below:

I. **John Smith**, born in England about 1700 and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania about 1740. (Here you could give a short sketch on any history you have been able to uncover such as where he settled, occupation, church, schools, etc. The more information you can include in your Family History Book the better, since you may not be able to update it in your lifetime.) Married Mary Jones in England. Children (II.): John Smith, Jr., Daniel Smith, Mary Smith. (Give dates and details of marriage here but not birth dates of children — they are included below.)

II. **John Smith, Jr.**, born Sept. 17, 1724 in England, emigrated with his father, John Smith, settled on a farm in Bucks County, Pa. Mrd. Elizabeth Browne, Children (III.): John Smith, Elizabeth Smith.

II. **Daniel Smith**, born — etc.

II. **Mary Smith**, born — etc.

III. **John Smith**, son of John Smith, Jr. and Elizabeth Browne, etc.

III. **Elizabeth Smith** — etc.

This format would be continued down through the last generation which would be yourself or your descendants. When you get into another branch of your family (father, mother, husband, etc.) label it "Section II. Family of" and start the first generation of that family as "I." Your Table of Contents will indicate what family is represented in each Section. Cover as many lines in your family as possible to create a more worthwhile book.

You can begin to outline these sections of your Family History Book long before you work out details of the entire book using the three-ring pages of your fact book which we have covered in more or less detail in previous issues. If you have kept some other

form and can rearrange it without difficulty, you can start assembling them in the above format. If you have numbered your pages or cards as we previously suggested, it will be a simple matter to quickly identify each individual even if they do become out of order from working on them.

At this point in time, it might be worthwhile to caution you about typing rough drafts of your book. The fewer times the information is transferred, the better. Proof-reading at best is subject to human error and each time the information is transferred to another document the chance for that "human error" increases, so we would suggest you work directly with your source documents until you can make your first draft and then plan only a final one for the printer.

Offset printing is one method of publishing a book and one that is being used frequently as conditions push the cost of typesetting copy up and out of sight. If your intention is to use offset, then your final draft would have to be "photo-ready," a term used by offset printers meaning that what you type will be reproduced exactly as you have prepared it, therefore, no strikeovers, messy corrections, margin deviations, etc. will be corrected. Care should be taken to work very closely with the printer in this type of publication since page size, etc. will have to be determined beforehand. The finished size should be 5½" by 8½" with adequate margins. If at all possible, the typing for offset printing should be performed on a carbon-ribbon, proportionate spacing, typewriter. The page size would be larger in the typed form than in the final printing since a reduction is usually made by the printer to keep the finished book professional in appearance regardless of whether justification of the righthand margin has been accomplished. Justifying the righthand margin for an entire book on a proportionate spacing typewriter could take many months and would not justify jeopardizing accuracy if you have to type the work several times merely to please the eye of the reader. These books are treasured for their information and accuracy should be your most basic consideration.

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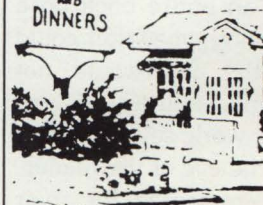
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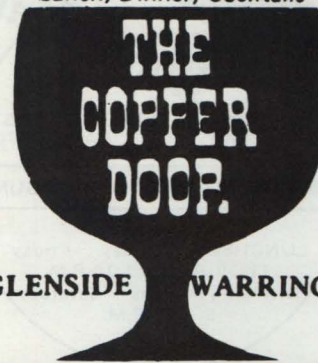
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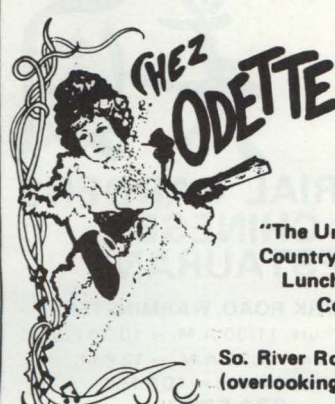
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Spring Brook Inn, Rte. 532 (Washington Crossing Road). At this lovely colonial mansion, circa 1707, dine on prime ribs, lobster, shrimp and a variety of other entrees reasonable priced. Dine in an intimate room with a 1707 walk-in fireplace. There is also a cozy Taverne room for before and after dinner drinks. Banquet facilities for 300. Lunch 12 p.m. to 3 p.m. Tuesday to Saturday (\$1.60 - \$2.50). Dinner 5 p.m. to 9 p.m., Tuesday to Thursday; 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., Friday and Saturday; 1 p.m. to 8 p.m., Sunday (\$3.95 - \$7.45). Closed Monday. American Express and BankAmericard charges accepted. Telephone 968-3888.

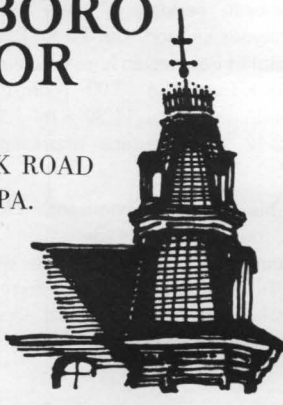
Tom Moore's, Route 202, 2 mi. south of New Hope. 862-5900 or 5901. New Hope's International Award winning restaurant offers classic continental cuisine with many items prepared to order at tableside. Varied menus, a superb selection of wines and unique service combine with intimacy and charm to provide the very best. Open 7 days for lunch, dinner and Sunday brunch. Reservations, Please.

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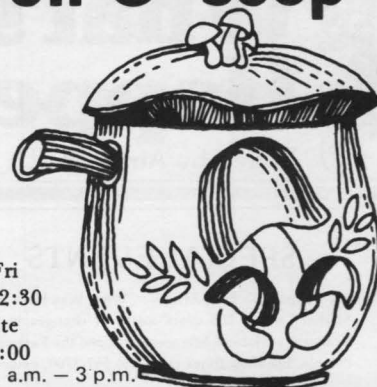
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The Swan Hotel, 43 South Main St., Lambertville, N.J. (609) 397-3552. Unquestionably one of the Delaware Valley's most beautiful turn-of-the-century bars. Its back street elegance and superb art collection create an ambiance found only in the pubs of London and Dublin. Open daily except Sunday, 4 p.m. 'til 2 a.m. featuring excellent drinks and pub sandwiches. Piano nightly.

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57 W. STATE ST., DOYLESTOWN PENNA.

FRIES REBELLION

(Continued from page 13)

ments, Jefferson reacted promptly. It was Jefferson's scheme to remove Justice Chase from the Court, thereby convincing Marshall to alter his future conduct — the premise being — a word to the wise should be sufficient.

The investigation of Chase's conduct was extended beyond his Baltimore harangue to include his conduct on two occasions in 1800: the treason trial of John Fries in Philadelphia and the libel trial of James T. Callender in Richmond. Article I of the eight articles of impeachment dealt specifically with the FRIES trial, charging: That unmindful of the solemn duties of his office, and contrary to the sacred obligation by which he stood bound to discharge them "faithfully and impartially, and without respect to persons," the said Samuel Chase, on the trial of John Fries, charged with treason, before the Circuit Court of the United States, held for the District of Pennsylvania, in the City of Philadelphia, during the months of April and May, one thousand eight hundred, whereat the said Samuel Chase presided, did, in his judicial capacity, conduct himself in a manner highly arbitrary, oppressive, and unjust, viz.

1. In delivering an opinion, in writing, on the question of law, on the construction of which the defence of the accused materially depended,

tending to prejudice the minds of the jury against the case of the said John Fries, the prisoner, before counsel had been heard in his defence:

2. In restricting the counsel for the said Fries from recurring to such English authorities as they believed apposite, or from citing certain statutes of the United States, which they deemed illustrative of the positions, upon which they intended to rest the defence of their client:
3. In debarring the prisoner from his constitutional privilege of addressing the jury (through his counsel) on the law, as well as on the fact, which was to determine his guilt, or innocence, and at the same time endeavoring to wrest from the jury their indisputable right to hear argument, and determine upon the question of law, as well as the question of fact, involved in the verdict which they were required to give:

In consequence of which irregular conduct of the said Samuel Chase, as dangerous to our liberties, as it is novel to our laws and usages, the said John Fries was deprived of the right, secured to him by the eighth article amendatory of the constitution, and was condemned to death without having been heard by counsel, in his defence, to the disgrace of

the character of the American bench, in manifest violation of law and justice, and in open contempt of the rights of juries, on which, ultimately, rest the liberty and safety of the American people.

The trial began on February 4, 1805, with John Randolph conducting the prosecution of Chase before the Senate. Aaron Burr, Jefferson's vice-president, conducted the trial, appearing at first to be somewhat hostile to Chase, but nevertheless conducting the trial with dignity, impartiality and rigor. Randolph spared no efforts to obtain a conviction; he failed to win the verdict. A majority of the senators found Chase guilty on three of the eight articles of impeachment, but on no article was the necessary two-thirds vote for conviction obtained. Jefferson was so annoyed that he carefully recorded the votes of every senator, compiling a list classifying each member according to the number of times out of the eight roll calls that each had voted for conviction. Upon Burr, Jefferson fixed all his malignant hatred, and it "never ceased but with his last breath." Judge Chase was acquitted on March 1, 1805, shattering Jefferson's hopes of forcing Chief Justice Marshall to reverse his position concerning judicial review; thus ultimately destroying the power of the Supreme Court.

This final episode, occurring six years after the fact, tends to give the Fries Rebellion the importance it deserves within the context of American political history. ■

What's Happening

Edited by Aimee Koch

SPECIAL EVENTS

January 2 thru 31 — **ECO-SHOW**, "What Was Here When We Started" traces 200 years worth of changes in America. Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and the Parkway, Philadelphia. For show times call (215) 567-3700, extension 224.

January 11 — **2nd SUNDAY AT MIRYAM'S FARM**. Art, concerts and crafts. Stump and Tohickon Hill Roads, Pipersville, Pa. For more information call (215) 766-8037.

January 16 — **CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION** of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Dinner and film presentation. \$25 per person. 19th and the Parkway, Philadelphia. For details call (215) 567-3700, extension 321.

January 17 — **"OLDIES NIGHT"** featuring music from the 50's and 60's. Sponsored by Village Fair for the Doylestown Hospital. American Legion Hall, North St., Doylestown, Pa. 9:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. \$6.00 per couple. Call Pat Nitschke, 822-3886, for information.

January 24 — **TEEN DANCE** sponsored by New Britain Township Park and Recreation Committee. Butler School, New Britain, Pa. 8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. For information call 822-1391.

January 26 thru 31 — **HANDWORK EXHIBIT** sponsored by Village Fair for the Doylestown Hospital. James-Lorah Auditorium, Main and Broad Sts., Doylestown, Pa. Many categories. Entries must be in by January 22nd. Contact Sue Culviner for details.



ART

January 1 thru 11 — **"WINTER GALLERY"**, a special exhibition of 55 Christmas and winter paintings by Brandywine regional artists. Brandywine River Museum, Route 1, Chadds Ford, Pa. Open daily, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

January 1 thru 11 — **CHRISTMAS, NATURALLY** at Brandywine River Museum, Route 1, Chadds Ford, Pa. Christmas trees decorated with a variety of natural ornaments. Open daily, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

January 1 thru 14 — **ART FOR CHRISTMAS GIVING**. Framed paintings, prints and crafts. The Collector's Room, Carversville Inn, Carversville, Pa. Open Wednesday thru Saturday, 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Sunday, 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. For more information call Joyce Gordon, (215) 297-5552.

January 1 thru 31 — **BICENTENNIAL ART SHOW** sponsored by the Doylestown Art League, Inc. Boro Hall, 18 N. Main St., Doylestown, Pa. Open daily, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Free.

January 11 — **PATCHWORK DESIGNS** on display at Miryam's Farm, Stump and Tohickon Hill Roads, Pipersville, Pa. 2:00 p.m. For more information call (215) 766-8037.

January 17 — **LEON GOLUB** exhibits drawings and graphics. Comfort Gallery, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Tuesday thru Sunday, 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.; Friday and Saturday, 2:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Open to the public. For details call (215) 649-9600, extension 233.



CONCERTS

January 7 — **THE JUILLIARD QUARTET** in concert at the Lecture Hall of the Free Library, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 8:00 p.m. Free.

January 11 — **NOW TIME SINGERS** perform at Jerusalem Lutheran Church, Schwenksville, Pa. For more information call (215) 699-5500.

January 11 — **ART KOLMANN** improvises with the flute. Miryam's Farm, Stump and Tohickon Hill Rds., Pipersville, Pa. 2:00 p.m. For details call (215) 766-8037.

January 11 — **ROSALYN TUREK**, pianist, in concert. Walnut Street Theatre, 825 Walnut St., Philadelphia. 3:00 p.m. For information write or call the Theatre, (215) 629-0700.

January 16 thru 18 — **SOUTH JERSEY ORCHESTRA FESTIVAL**. Glassboro State College, Glassboro, New Jersey. For more information call (609) 445-7388.

January 18 — **NEW JERSEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**, Henry Lewis, Conductor, appears at McCarter Theatre, Princeton, N.J. 3:00 p.m. For ticket information, write the Orchestra, 150 Halsey St., Newark, N.J. 07102.

January 18 — **THE TOKYO STRING QUARTET** in concert at the Walnut Street Theatre, 825 Walnut St., Philadelphia. 3:00 p.m. Tickets: \$5.00 to \$7.00. Call (215) 629-0700 for details.

January 19 — **ANDRE WATTS** at McCarter Theatre, Princeton, N.J. 8:00 p.m. For details write or call the Theatre, (609) 921-8700.

January 24 — **GERSHWIN CONCERT** by the Delaware Valley Philharmonic Orchestra. Council Rock High School, Swamp Rd., Newtown, Pa. 8:30 p.m. For ticket information call William Richmond (215) 355-8630.

January 25 — **NOW TIME SINGERS** perform at New Britain Baptist Church, New Britain, Pa. 7:30 p.m. For more information call (215) 699-5500.

January 25 — **COLUMBIA BOYS' CHOIR** will sing at St. Luke's Church, Newtown, Pa. For more information contact Charles Schwartz, 968-3891.

January 26 — **JOHN DE LANCIE**, oboist, in concert. Walnut Street Theatre, 825 Walnut St., Philadelphia. 8:00 p.m. For details write or call the Theatre, (215) 629-0700.

January 28 thru 31 — **JAZZ FESTIVAL** at Glassboro State College, Glassboro, N.J. Several concerts. For more information call (609) 445-7388.

FILMS

January 1 thru 17 — **FILM CLASSICS** by 10 top directors during Temple University's Cinematheque. 1619 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Showings 7 & 9:00 p.m. nightly for \$2.00; 1:00 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays for \$1.00. Call (215) 787-1529 for additional information.

January 1 thru 31 — **THEATER OF THE LIVING ARTS** presents a month-long film festival. Includes "Klute," "Cabaret," "Gunga Din" and "King Lear." Special midnight showings. Weekend matinees. Tickets: \$2.50. Write or call TLA Cinema, 344 South St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19147, (215) WA 2-6010 for more information.

January 1 thru 31 — **SATURDAY FILM SERIES** on four famous women monarchs. Strawbridge and Clothier Auditorium, 8th and Market Sts., Philadelphia. Sponsored by the Philadelphia Museum of Art. 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Free.

January 1 thru 31 — **FLASH GORDON FILM SERIES**. Strawbridge and Clothier Auditorium, 8th and Market Sts., Philadelphia. 2:00 p.m. Free. Sponsored by the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

January 14 — **"A BIGGER SPLASH"** at McCarter Theatre. 8:00 p.m. For more information write or call the Theatre, Box 526, Princeton, N.J. 08540, (609) 921-8700.

January 17 — **BUCKS COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY FILM TOUR** on Australia. Council Rock Intermediate School, Rte. 332 and Swamp Rd., Newtown, Pa. 8:00 p.m. Admission: Adults, \$2.00; Students, \$1.00. Call (215) 598-7535 for more information.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

January 2 thru 31 — **SATURDAY FILM SERIES** at the Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and the Parkway, Philadelphia. 2:30 p.m. Free. For listing information call (215) 567-3700, extension 224.

January 10 — **PAPER BAG PLAYERS** at McCarter Theatre. Songs, stories, jokes, pantomime. 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. For information write or call the Theatre, Box 526, Princeton, N.J. 08540, (609) 921-8700.

January 19 thru 23 — **"BEANSTALK"**, an original children's show. Glassboro State College, Glassboro, N.J. Call (609) 445-5288 for more information.



LECTURES AND FIELD TRIPS

January 1 thru 31 — **JAPANESE DECORATIVE ARTS AND CRAFTS LECTURE**. Strawbridge and Clothier Auditorium, 8th and Market Sts., Philadelphia. Thursdays OR Saturdays, 11:00 a.m. Single admission: \$3.00. Sponsored by the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

January 1 thru 31 — **EUROPE IN THE 17th AND 18th CENTURIES**. Strawbridge and Clothier Auditorium, 8th and Market Sts., Philadelphia. Thursdays OR Saturdays, 11:00 a.m. Single admission: \$3.00. Sponsored by the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

January 6 — **BUCKS COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY MEETING**. Illustrated lecture on falconry. Feldman Building, Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Pa. 8:00 p.m.

January 10 — **"FASTING FOR TOTAL HEALTH"** by Dr. Luella D. Hamilton. Miryam's Farm, Stump and Tohickon Hill Rds., Pipersville, Pa. 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. For more information call (215) 766-8037.

January 12 — **FIELD TRIP TO WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE** sponsored by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. For details call (215) 567-3700, extension 321.

January 12 — **"MARK TWAIN IN ITALY"** lecture. Auditorium of the Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and the Parkway, Philadelphia. 2:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.

January 17 — **"THE ECONOMY: CRISIS AND CHALLENGE"** by Prof. M. Berkowitz of Rutgers University. Sponsored by New Jersey Committee for the Humanities. 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Includes coffee, speaker, discussion and workshop. \$1.00. For more information write or call the Committee, 43 Mine St., New Brunswick, N.J. 08903, (609) 932-7726.

January 17, 18 — **CLAVERT CLIFFS FIELD TRIP** for miocene fossils. Sponsored by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. For details call (215) 567-3700, extension 321.

January 18 — **SHARK RIVER, N.J. FIELD TRIP** by Bucks County Audubon Society. Meet before 9:00 a.m. at Pat's Diner by following Route 33 out of Trenton to Route 35 South in Belmar, N.J. Bring lunch and beverage. Alan Brady, leader.

January 18 — "MENNONITES OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION" by S. D. Kauffman. Salford Mennonite Meetinghouse, Harleysville, Pa. 7:30 p.m.

January 31 — SHARK RIVER, N.J. FIELD TRIP for birds. Sponsored by Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. For details call (215) 567-3700, extension 321.

THEATRE

January 1 thru 11 — "BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR" returns to Philadelphia at the New Locust Theatre. Performances Tuesday thru Sunday evening and weekend matinees. For ticket information contact All-Star Forum, 1530 Locust St., Philadelphia; (215) 735-7506 or 849-8110.

January 6 thru 25 — "THE BIRTHDAY PARTY" by Harold Pinter, Theater of the Absurd. Philadelphia Drama Guild, 1601 Walnut St., Philadelphia. For ticket information call (215) KI 6-6791.

January 11 — MAYWOOD BALLET DEBUT PERFORMANCE. Mandell Theatre, Drexel University, Philadelphia. 7:00 p.m. Tickets may be ordered thru the Performing Arts Society of Philadelphia, 4944 Bingham St., Philadelphia 19120, (215) 325-0152.

January 13, 16 — "MADAMA BUTTERFLY" performed by the Opera Company of Philadelphia. Academy of Music. 8:00 p.m. For ticket information write the Company, Suite 600, Box #1, 1518 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

January 13 thru February 1 — "THE MADNESS OF GOD" at the New Locust Theatre. Performances Tuesday thru Sunday evening; Wednesday and Sunday matinees. For ticket information contact All-Star Forum, 1530 Locust St., Philadelphia, (215) 735-7506 or 849-8110.

January 29 thru 31 — "1776" performed at McCarter Theatre. For more information contact David Wynne, McCarter Theatre Company, Box 526, Princeton, N.J. 08540, (609) 921-8588.

TOURS AND MUSEUMS

January 17 thru 31 — THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE presents "Benjamin Franklin: Ideas and Images." 20th and the Parkway, Philadelphia. Open daily 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Call (215) 564-3838 for information.

January 1 thru 31 — THOMPSON-NEELY HOUSE, Route 32, Washington Crossing, Pa. Open daily except Monday, 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Admission: 50¢ includes visit to Old Ferry Inn.

January 1 thru 31 — OLD FERRY INN, Route 532, Washington Crossing, Pa. Open daily except Monday, 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Admission: 50¢ includes visit to Thompson-Neely House.

January 1 thru 31 — TAYLOR HOUSE, Headquarters for Washington Crossing Park Commission, Washington Crossing, Pa. Open Tuesday thru Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

January 1 thru 31 — DAVID LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, River Road, Washington Crossing, Pa. Open Tuesday thru Saturday, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Films shown by appointment. Call (215) 493-6776 for details.

January 1 thru 31 — MARGARET R. GRUNDY MEMORIAL LIBRARY, 680 Radcliffe St., Bristol, Pa. Open Monday thru Thursday and Saturday, 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Call (215) 788-7891 for more information.

January 1 thru 31 — BUCKS COUNTRY WINE MUSEUM, Route 202, between New Hope and Lahaska, Pa. Open daily except Sunday, 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. for guided tours. Call (215) 794-7449.

January 1 thru 31 — GREEN HILLS (Pearl Buck's home), Perkasio, Pa. Open Monday thru Friday for tours, 10:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. Call (215) 249-0200 for more information.

January 1 thru 31 — FRED CLARK MUSEUM, Aquetong Rd., Carversville, Pa. Open Saturday, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and by appointment. Free. Call (215) 297-5919 evenings or weekends.

BEEKEEPING

(Continued from p. 18)

beekeeping, and at the apiary, it is sold for \$1.20 a pound block, although commercially it brings three times as much.

Mrs. Charlotte Skarbek, wife of the caretaker of the apiary, uses wax in the making of Easter eggs. She explained that you start off with the design you want, and then work from light to dark colors with each dipping. It is a "time-consuming" process, requiring a steady hand and a tool called a stylus.

Mr. Crosby shares Father Augustine's love of mead, as do many beekeepers, and makes his in crocks. Later, he transfers the mead to half-gallon bottles, lightly stoppered. "It takes a full year to make mead," he said. "Nine pounds of honey will yield three gallons," he added.

The uses of honey are legion, and many myths and legends have grown up around it. "Telling the bees" of a death was a well-known practice for preventing the bees from ascending to heaven with the soul of the departed beekeeper. John Greenleaf Whittier's well-known poem, "Telling the Bees," immortalizes this folk custom, and the work, written in 1850, describes the habit of draping the hives in black also.


From the North American Indians comes the expression, "a bee line." The Indians, although unfamiliar with bees before the colonists, soon learned of the benefits of honey. By 1638, they practiced beekeeping. They would capture a few wild bees and follow them back to the hive where they would collect honey.

In the Journal of American Folklore of 1640, the use of honey was given the power to drive away evil spirits, as well as giving insights into the future.

Today's medicine recommends putting honey on burns to attain scarless healing, and modern canners say that a small amount of honey added to the canning syrup eliminates the need for sugar in preserving fruits.

A popular facial recommended by contemporary women chemists consists of a teaspoon of honey combined with one beaten egg. Placed on the face for 15 minutes, the formula makes an airtight seal, and after it is removed, the skin will emerge moist and dewy.

Whether it is honey or mead, or candles or cookies, beekeeping attracts many, and continually adds to its ranks. Against an attractive country setting, the art of beekeeping flourishes in Bucks County, as fond practitioners continually develop and foster its growth. ■






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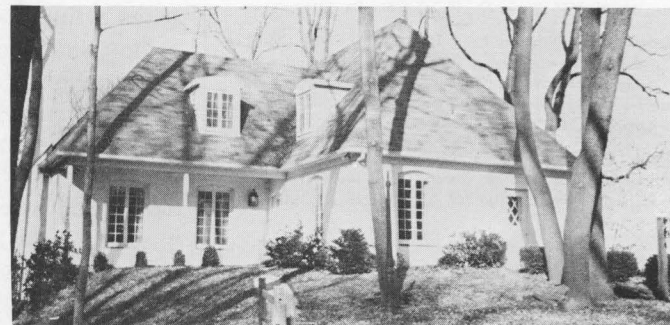


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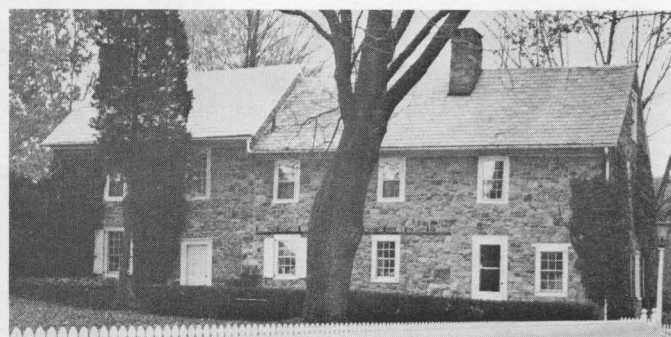
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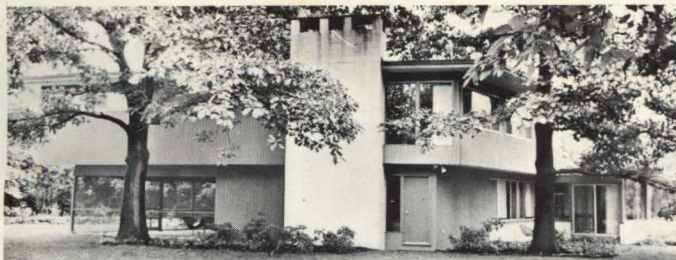
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